Iran

Bani-Sadr Speech Controversy--A controversy has arisen over the attribution of responsibility for the violent disturbances that broke out during President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's 5 March speech at Tehran University. The Prime Ministry public relations office, in a 6 March statement broadcast by Tehran radio, said that by blaming an organization called the Prime Ministry special force, Bani-Sadr was guilty of a "sin." The statement denied the existence of any such organization and asserted that it would be "unnatural" for the president to be unaware that such an organization does not exist. On the same day, the radio broadcast a sermon by Tehran Friday Imam 'Ali Khamene'i in which he said that the disturbances were the work of "tiny groups" seeking to foment "artificial disorder." According to Khamene'i, they beat up and detained those whom they had "marked down for retribution," and they sent cards, names and pieces of paper to the rostrum where Bani-Sadr announced the names. A staement by the Islamic Republic Party, also carried by the radio, said the events were "stage-managed," and it criticized Bani-Sadr's "propaganda assault" on the party and other official and revolutionary institutions.

Tehran radio broadcast an 8 March speech to the Majlis by Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani in which he called on Bani-Sadr to clarify the role played by the president's guard. Rafsanjani indicated that, in his opinion, it was they who were responsible for the violence. He also said that Bani-Sadr should make clear his stand vis-a-vis "minigroups" that have entered the political arena as Bani-Sadr supporters and are operating in a "calculated and organized manner." Rafsanjani welcomed recent warnings to Bani-Sadr by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni but said they were not "adequate." In other Tehran radio reports, similar criticisms of the president or his supporters were made by Qom's Friday Imam Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri and by theological teachers in the city, by the Tehran association of combatant clergy, by Deputy Interior Minister Mir Salim and by a group staging a sit-in at Tehran University. Tehran and Ahvaz radios reported that merchants in the two cities would close their bazaars on 8 March to protest the disturbances.

Several statements issued by President Bani-Sadr defended and explained his position and called for an impartial investigation into the disturbances during his Tehran University speech. In a 6 March statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, Bani-Sadr said that unless the "mammoth crowd" present at his speech goes and gives evidence, the culprits, encouraged by the prevailing climate in certain newspapers and the radio and television, may grow bolder and do more harm in the future. It would be sad, the president went on, if such people are allowed to hide behind intitutions and go unpunished. As long as the "club" rules, he warned, differences will be aggravated. Another statement by Bani-Sadr, broadcast by the radio, revealed that an arrested member of the group that "created the incident" has claimed that his organization, which operates under different names, has 4,000 members.

Following Bani-Sadr's call for his 5 March audience to give evidence, 5,000 people assembled before the Justice Ministry on 7 March, AFP reported, where they shouted pro-Bani-Sadr slogans. According to another AFP report, they later clashed with revolution guards. AFP also reported that Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali told the Majlis that Bani-Sadr should be put on trial for betraying the Constitution and could be sacked for incompetence. However, monitored Tehran radio reports of Khalkhali's Majlis speech did not mention this, but noted that he called for clarification of the beatings at Tehran University. Meanwhile, an 8 March statement by Interior Minister Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, reported by Tehran radio, announced that at this "sensitive time" any march, demonstration or gathering is forbidden and will be subject to prosecution.

Tehran radio carried the texts of a 7 March exchange of messages between Qom Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Golpayegani and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in which the former complained

of "recent dissent, clashes and reactionary activity." Referring to "sinister incidents at the university" on 5 March, Khomeyni declared that he has told the judicial authorities "to pursue the case, to identify and put on trial the criminals and instigators" and to convey the findings to him.

Lahijan Revolt--In his 8 March speech to the Majlis, broadcast by Tehran radio, Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani alleged that "filthy minigroups" in Lahijan have declared independence, occupied the governor's office and established "people's committees and people's courts." The clandestine Radio Iran also reported widespread demonstrations in Lahijan, culminating on 5 March with a clash between guards and dissidents.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iran Rejection of Cease-Fire--According to a statement by Supreme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i, broadcast by Tehran radio, the council met on 6 March and rejected the Islamic Conference good offices committee's cease-fire proposal. The rejection, Khamene'i said, was based on three points: 1) Iran refuses to renegotiate the Shatt al-'Arab issue because the 1975 Algiers accord already provides the basis of a settlement; 2) Iran insists that any agreement must provide for investigation of Iraq's "aggression' and procedures to "punish" the aggressor; 3) Iran cannot accept any lapse of time between a cease-fire and the withdrawal of Iraqi forces. The rejection came after an earlier Khamene'i statement at Tehran Friday prayers, broadcast by Tehran radio's Arabic service, that the peace proposal was "a reward for the aggressor regime" of Iraq.

Ramadan, Fahd Meeting--Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan visited Saudi Arabia on 6 March, INA reported, where he met with Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. In a statement to INA, Ramadan said that he stressed to the Saudis Iraq's refusal to withdraw from "a single inch" of the Iranian territory it controls before the Iranian Government recognizes Iraq's "legitimate national and pan-Arab rights." He also stressed Iraq's willingness to cooperate with efforts to resolve the conflict on the basis of the principles of the Islamic Conference summit. According to Ramadan, Crown Prince Fahd expressed Saudi Arabia's support for Iraq's legitimate rights. In another statement to INA, Ramadan asserted that Iraq will continue its fight against Iran until its government recognizes Iraqi rights and stops interfering in Iraq's domestic affairs.

Military Situation--In General Command communiques broadcast by INA over the weekend, Iraq claimed to have killed 575 Iranian troops, with the heaviest casualties occurring in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Susangerd regions. Tehran radio confirmed the intensified fighting in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. It also claimed that an Iraqi missile hit Dezful on 6 March, "completely" disrupting communications, while on the same day Ilam suffered an Iraqi air raid that "totally destroyed" the main streets of the town. In a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani revealed that Dezful, Lorestan, Ilam and Abadan had all been hit by Iraqi bombs and missiles which led to 'grave destruction" in those areas.

## Pakistani Airliner Hijacking

Citing BAKHTAR news agency, the Soviet news agency TASS reported that the hijacked Pakistani International Airlines (PIA) Boeing 720 that had been in Kabul since 2 March was allowed to leave for an unknown destination on 8 March. After Pakistani authorities abruptly broke off talks with the hijackers, the hijackers, TASS said, demanded that the plane be refueled and allowed to take off immediately. Karachi radio reported that the plane landed at Damascus airport on 9 March and later added that Pakistan's ambassador in Syria and Syrian security authorities began talks with the hijackers through the airport control tower radio. According to AFP, the hijackers handed over a list of conditions for the release of their hostages, including the immediate release of members of the hijackers' Al-Zulfiqar organization held in Pakistani prisons and an end to press criticism of the organization.

While still in Kabul the hijackers, who had threatened to blow up the airliner and its passengers unless about 90 Pakistani political prisoners were released, extended their deadline from 6 March until 7 March in response to an appeal by DRA Chairman Babrak Karmal, Kabul radio reported. The radio later said that the deadline was extended for another 24 hours at the request of the Iraqi ambassador to Afghanistan and the PLO representative in Kabul, who met with the hijackers.

Meanwhile, according to another Kabul radio report, on 6 March the hijackers shot one of the passengers, a Pakistani diplomat, who later died in a Kabul hospital. In a 6 March statement, reported by Karachi radio, the Pakistani Government blamed the Kabul authorities for his death, alleging that its negotiating team had not been allowed to establish direct contact with the hijackers and that the team's work had been obstructed by a "well-planned scheme." The statement added that in its radio contact with the hijackers, the team had sought clarification of the hijackers' demands and assured the hijackers that the government was willing to "review" the cases of those prisoners named "who are not charged with serious crimes." It further alleged that one of the hijackers admitted that his group is headed by Murtaza Bhutto, son of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, and claimed that Bhutto met the leader of the hijackers after the plane landed in Kabul. The statement went on to accuse the Kabul authorities of colluding with the hijackers.

In a 7 March statement broadcast by Kabul radio, the Afghan Government denied obstructing Pakistan's efforts to contact the hijackers directly, refused to accept responsibility for the Pakistani diplomat's death and denied having any links with the hijackers. Karachi radio's English service said on 8 March that Pakistan had agreed to free 15 of the prisoners whose release the hijackers had demanded but that the government could not be "blackmailed" into releasing those who face "very serious criminal charges." However, Kabul radio reported that after further negotiations on the same day, in which the hijackers presented a Pakistani negotiator with a list of 43 prisoners whom they want released, the Pakistani Government instructed its negotiator to cut off his contacts with the hijackers and not to speak with them again.

## Egypt

In a speech broadcast live by Cairo radio on 7 March to mark physicians day, President Anwar as-Sadat said that Egypt is waiting until the Israeli general elections are held before resuming the talks on Palestinian autonomy.

## Israel

According to a 6 March Jerusalem radio report, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the U.S. decision to sell additional military equipment to Saudi Arabia is "worrisome" and may jeopardize the region's strategic balance. On the other hand, Foreign Ministry Director General David Qimhi told a Jerusalem radio interviewer on 7 March that because of the current U.S. administration's desire to curb Soviet expansion in the region, it will want to strengthen Saudi Arabia. "While this is obviously a danger from our point of view," Qimhi said, Israel will have to learn to live "in coexistence with Saudi Arabia as an ally of the United States." Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in a statement to IDF radio that if the Saudi-U.S. arms deal is implemented, Israel will be entitled to additional "means of security" from the United States.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HIJACK RESOLUTION EFFORTS CONTINUE; FLIGHT TO SYRIA

Pakistani General's Son Shot

LD061638 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Alam Gir, one of the hijackers of the Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 720, in the course of a conversation with domestic and foreign journalists, press attaches of foreign embassies, the Pakistani Government delegation and UN representatives in Kabul waiting in the Ariana control office, informed them that at 1540 Maj Gen Ayub Khan's son, who was the second secretary at the Pakistani Embassy in Tehran, was shot and killed.

Alam Gir asked the Afghan authorities to remove the body from the plane. The Afghan authorities immediately went to the plane and transferred Maj Gen Ayub Khan's son to one of the Kabul city hospitals. Hospital personnel said that he was alive and under intensive care. Later the Pakistani delegation visited the wounded man in the hospital and expressed thanks for the immediate treatment accorded him. He lived until 1800 as a result of the intense efforts of the hospital personnel; unfortunately, we have learned that he died at approximately 1800.

Karmal Message to Hijackers

LD062000 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Mar 81

[6 March message from Prime Minister Babrak Karmal, conveyed by unidenti[illegible] intermediary, to the hijackers of a Pakistani plane at Kabul airport--read by announcer]

[Text] At the will and on behalf of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairmen of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, I ask you in the name of humanity to desist from violent actions.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolution Council returned a few hours ago from a visit to the USSR and was informed in detail about the episode.

The relevant DRA authorities have done their best to solve the problem (?amicably), so that the passengers of the hijacked plane can be safely released. This is clear from all of the Afghan authorities' discussions with the Pakistani Government delegation.

The Government of the DRA, in line with its moral duties, will continue its efforts. It is continuously in touch with the Pakistani delegation, so that the latter can have its government give a satisfactory answer to your demands. Therefore, with profound feelings of humanity, he asks you once again to adopt a calm attitude and to be patient regarding your demands, and to extend your grace period by 21 hours until 1500 tomorrow. I hope that the Pakistan authorities are aware of the critical nature of the situation and will give an answer, so as to enable the release of the hostages.

I will be greateful if you would give it your attention.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal

Hijackers' Reply to Karmal

LD062215 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The following reply from the hijackers of the [Pakistani Airlines] plane to the message from Babrak Karmal has been communicated to the latter's messenger:

I, Alam Gir, want to say something.

First of all, I welcome the return of Mr Babrak Karmal, premier of Democratic Afghanistan, on behalf of the Al-Zulfiqar organization. He is a great man. He is doing much for humanity and for his country. I salute him. I salute the Government of Afghanistan, as it has made great efforts for humanity's sake. Therefore, I accept his request, as he is a great leader and as he wants Afghanistan to develop and progress. I cannot reject this request of Babrak Karmal and we are ready to accept what he has said. I and the captain and crew of the plane and all of the passengers are sincerely grateful for the efforts of Babrak Karmal. We respect the DRA. The hostages are now hopeful that Babrak Karmal will solve the problem and I am confident that the Government of the DRA is endeavoring to use all methods to do so. With the will of God, we can solve the problem by their efforts and release the political prisoners. Please pass greetings from the captain, crew, passengers and all of us to him. Similarly, pass the greetings of the people of Pakistan to him and say that the people of Pakistan love Democratic Afghanistan.

## Two Americans Freed

BK071318 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Mar (AFP)--Four female passengers, two American and two Pakistani, were freed today from the Pakistan Airlines plane hijacked to Kabul, a diplomatic source said here.

The Pakistani women were said to be hostesses while the Americans were named as Mrs Deborah Leighton Weisner and Mrs Charlotte Hubble. The American women had stayed aboard on Wednesday when most of the women and children were released because they did not want to leave their travelling companions. A fifth woman, from Pakistan, stayed on board with her adult son. The release of the four left 111 hostages on board.

The source said the freeing was announced this afternoon on Afghan television by Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad. She told a press conference that she had made a "humanitarian appeal" to the hijackers, who took over the plane on an internal flight on Monday.

## Passengers Criticize Pakistan

LD072330 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Excerpt] At the request of the passengers on the hijacked Pakistani plane, this afternoon the DRA Government invited a large number of local and foreign reporters and representatives of embassies in Kabul to contact the passengers on the plane from the air traffic control department of the Kabul International Airport and to listen to brief messages from the passengers held hostage.

In their messages, the passengers on board the seized plane expressed their gratitude and deep thanks to the DRA authorities for the assistance given them in the last few days and gratefully recalled the humanitarian efforts of the Afghan authorities for their release and a peaceful solution to the problem.

In their messages the hostages asked the Pakistani authorities, the United Nations and other world charity organizations to try to reach a peaceful solution to the problem as soon as possible for the sake of humanity and on humanitarian grounds, and to save the lives of more than 100 innocent human beings.

The hostages once more stated that the Pakistani authorities are hesitating to fulfill the demands of the hijackers and do not attach any importance to the lives of the passengers on board. They said: We are living in a very difficult situation. Danger threatens us every second; it must be understood by the Pakistani authorities and all humanity that we can see death; death is upon us and this is a fact.

## Diplomats Attempt Mediation

LD071710 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Today the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked the ambassadors and political representatives of the Islamic countries to provide the necessary cooperation and assistance for a peaceful solution to the [hijacking] problem. Ambassadors and political representatives of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Kabul, the PLO, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, the Republic of Turkey, the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of Indonesia were present, as were a number of other countries' ambassadors and representatives in Kabul, and a large number of news reporters. They went to Kabul airport's traffic control center and, while talking with the hijackers, asked them to allow a direct dialogue with them.

The hijackers agreed with this and Iraqi Ambassador Fathi Husayn al-'Ali and (Ahmadul-Farah), the PLO representative in Kabul, went near the plane and talked with the hijackers on behalf of the other Islamic countries. These representatives then went to the Kabul airport traffic control center and announced that the hijackers had extended their grace period for another 24 hours.

The Iraqi ambassador in Kabul, on behalf of the other Islamic countries' ambassadors, thanked the Afghan authorities for their cooperation in providing facilities to establish direct talks with the hijackers and requested the Pakistan Government representative to contact his government to try and solve this problem, [words indistinct] to use all his efforts for the solution. Now we are all waiting for the Pakistan Government to reply.

According to another report today, at 1200 the political representatives of the Islamic countries came to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and were fully informed by a Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative of the efforts of the DRA Government to solve the problem. They were asked to increase their efforts to resolve the hijacking issue.

The head of the Pakistani delegation once again, in front of the Islamic countries' representatives, thanked the Afghan authorities for their efforts.

## Government Statement

LD081848 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Statement by the DRA Government dated 7 March]

[Text] The Government of Pakistan has issued a statement in connection with the hijacking of the aircraft of that country's airlines in which Pakistan has deliberately distorted the facts, in order to confuse world public opinion and to hide the direct responsibility of the Pakistan Government.

Thereby, in order to highlight the facts, the following things are made known so that the people of Pakistan and of the world can make their own judgements:

1. It was said in the statement of the Government of Pakistan that the necessary facilities have not been provided by the DRA authorities to the Pakistani delegation in Kabul for face-to-face talks with the (?hijackers). The DRA Government's relevant authorities consider this baseless claim to be a complete lie and add that until this statement was issued, the Pakistani delegation had never asked to establish direct contact with the hijackers; they had only requested contact with the hijackers via the air terminal.

The relevant Afghan authorities, in fact, arranged these necessary facilities, in accordance with the request of the Pakistani delegation, when one of the leaders of the Islamic countries' political agency in Kabul asked the head of the Pakistan delegation whether--if the hijackers agreed--he would like to talk directly with the hijackers in the aircraft; the head of the Pakistani delegation said that he did not have any instructions from his government in this regard.

Agreement to the request for direct talks with the hijackers depends on acceptance by the hijackers, not by the Afghan authorities.

The Pakistani delegation talked with the hijackers four times. The Afghan authorities assured the Pakistani delegation that whenever they wanted to contact the hijackers, the technical facilities of Kabul airport would be put at their disposal.

2. In the statement of the Government of Pakistan it is said that a special Pakistan aircraft was not allowed to land at Kabul. The aircraft was to be used to fly the freed women and children to Pakistan. In connection with this, it is reaffirmed that the Pakistan authorities did not make any request for the landing of the Pakistani aircraft; therefore, the DRA's relevant authorities were not able to allow the landing of the special aircraft before achieving such permission and to permit its flight over Afghan soil; thus it was requested to turn back. When the Pakistani authorities did ask for permission and clarified the aim and route of the aircraft, they were granted permission without delay and the freed passengers returned to Peshawar.

3. The statement alleges that the killing of Tariq 'Ali, a passenger on the hijacked aircraft, was carried out as a result of the lack of attention by the Afghan authorities. We point out in this regard that the hijackers had warned the Pakistani delegation directly, via the control tower, that the Pakistani authorities had deliberately not replied to their demands and were postponing a reply. The hijackers issued a serious warning that if their demands were not further met by the Government of Pakistan, they would take any severe measure they wished.

As the Pakistani delegation did not have any satisfactory answer to offer the hijackers in the course of these talks, the hijackers became irritated and angry and this resulted in the tragic death of one of the passengers.

This event had been prevented up to that moment by the efforts of the Afghan authorities, and it was carried out while the Pakistani delegation was present in the control tower. Thus was the first tragedy brought about.

4. In relation to the rescue operation by Pakistan--to which the Government of Afghanistan has not replied--we declare that any kind of official approach in this regard by the Pakistani Government has not been made to the Afghan Government. In this respect it is pointed out that the DRA Government firmly believes that this problem should be solved peacefully, with the cooperation of all parties concerned. Actions must not be embarked upon that will result in the loss of the passengers' lives and the destruction of the aircraft.

The DRA Government resolutely rejects allegations that the Kabul authorities have links with the hijackers. No facts exist to support this. The fact is that the DRA Government, from the beginning, has not spared any necessary measure to secure the freedom of the passengers and crew of the aircraft. It was due to these efforts by the Afghan Government that the women and children of the hijacked aircraft were freed on 3 March.

It was because of the personal efforts of and the request by Prime Minister Karmal that the deadline was extended for 24 hours. As a result of a request by the heads of the political delegations in Kabul, whose contact with the hijackers was arranged by the Afghan authorities, the deadline was extended for a further 24 hours.

It was because of Dr Anahita Barebzad's efforts that the remaining women in the aircraft were released. The DRA Government has even requested the assistance of the UN secretary general in the solution of this problem and has drawn his personal attention to this serious issue.

It must be resolutely recalled that all responsibility concerning the hijacking of the plane rests on the shoulders of the Government of Pakistan and its relevant authorities. These authorities, by overlooking civil aviation regulations, did not take suitable measures and did not prevent the hijackers, who were carrying weapons and explosives, from boarding the aircraft. The Afghan authorities are continuing their efforts and have not spared any facilities or cooperation with the Pakistani delegation, including the granting of visas at Kabul International Airport.

Despite the allegations of the government in Islamabad, which has repudiated the efforts of Afghan authorities, the Pakistani delegation in Kabul has expressed its gratitude several times for the cooperation of the Afghan authorities. This fact in itself contradicts the groundless claims of the Islamabad authorities.

Dost Message to Waldheim

LD080704 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0455 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 7 Mar (BAKHTAR)--The text of an urgent message of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sent to Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations organization.

New York, March 6, 1981.

Since the five days that have elapsed from 2 March, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in conformity with the international civil aviation convention and the responsibilities emanating from it has made unreserved efforts to maintain the safety and the life of passengers and crews on board the Pakistani hijacked plane at the Kabul International Airport and to obtain their release.

As a result of the efforts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government the hijackers agreed to free 27 passengers including women and children who safely returned to Pakistan. But unfortunately due to the delaying tactics used by Pakistani authorities which failed to keep their promises many times in answering the demands of the hijackers, a tense and dangerous situation has been created which can entail an ominous event at any moment.

The message says, the DRA Government requests Your Excellency as the secretary general of the United Nations to urge the Pakistani Government to give an appropriate answer to the demands made by the hijackers. The DRA Government holds the Government of Pakistan fully responsible for its delaying tactics if the lives of the passengers and the crews on board are endangered.

On the basis of a demand made by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA Prime Minister, the hijackers extended their deadline a further 21 hours i.e., up to 3 pm 7 March, Kabul local time.

[Signed] Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs

## Plane Flies to Damascus

For a Damascus report on the arrival of the hijacked PIA airliner at Damascus International Airport on 9 March, including a report on the delivery of the hijackers' demands, see page H 1 of the Syrian section of the 9 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

## Takeoff Permission Explained

LD090602 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0540 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Mar (BAKHTAR)--As we already explicitly explained in the previous statement of the Government of [words indistinct] the Afghan competent authorities did everything in their power to safeguard the security and the life of the passengers and the crew of the Pakistan plane Boeing 720 hijacked on 2 March [words indistirct] to Kabul. But due to the unreasonable and provocative position of the Government of Pakistan by the evening of 8 March, a dangerous situation emerged around the hijacked plane.

In the evening of 8 March the Pakistani Government abruptly ruptured the negotiations with the hijackers and refused to have any further contacts with them.

Because of [words indistinct] the hijackers demanded [words indistinct] take off, failing which, they said, they will do whatever is in their mind. Guided by the humanitarian consideration and (?trying to) avoid any situation which might endanger the security and life of the passengers and the crew the Afghan authorities decided to permit the hijackers to take off.

The hijackers did not indicate what is the final destination of their flight. The further [words indistinct] of the plane or the use of force with respect of the hijackers might have caused the loss of life of the passengers and crew. Therefore, by this humanitarian act the Afghan [words indistinct].

## KARMAL RETURNS FROM CPSU CONGRESS, USSR VISIT

LD062006 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, who on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee participated in the 26th CPSU Congress, returned home today.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the plane carrying Babrak Karmal and his delegation landed at Kabul International Airport at 1220 today. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the Revolution Council Presidium.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that Babrak Karmal shook hands with and greeted the members of the PDPA Central Committee and Politburo, members of the Revolution Council Presidium and Council of Ministers, members of the supreme court, party cadres, generals and officers of the armed forces, high civil officials, delegations of the leadership and members of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan and the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, the president and members of the Central Council of the Afghanistan Trade Unions, the charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy, ambassadors and military attaches of the friendly countries in Kabul, all of whom stood in front of the airport terminal to welcome the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

Subsequently, Bakrak Karmal stood in a place of honor and obwerved a parade of national guard units.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that Babrak Karmal then went by special car, with motorcycle escort, to the headquarters of the Revolution Council. Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmed Nur, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee and members of the Revolution Council Presidium, who accompanied Babrak Karmal to Moscow as members of the Afghan delegation, also returned to Kabul today.

KARMAL SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD090630 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0505 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Mar (BAKHTAR)--The following congratulatory message was cabled by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee (CC), chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA Prime Minister to Moscow, addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on the occasion of his re-election as the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee:

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of CC CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Esteemed comrade: Permit me to express on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee my best congratulations on the occasion of your re-election as the general secretary of CC CPSU. Your outstanding and Leninist role in the task of drawing up and materialisation of plans and programmes of building a communist society in the Soviet Union and consistent defence of peace, progress and social justice all over the world on the basis of the golden principles of proletarian internationalism, without doubt, makes you worthy of the most profound affection and confidence of the communists of the Soviet Union and all communists, progressive forces and the toiling masses of the world. The 26th congress of the glorious party of the great Lenin is considered a great victory for the communists of the Soviet Union and for all social and national liberation movements and peaceloving forces of the world.

The deeply internationalist and fraternal stand of the 26th Congress of the CPSU with regard to our prideful party and revolution has deeply impressed the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Our party delegation looks with respect and admiration to the procedure and results of the constructive works of this congress.

Once more I welcome your happy election as the general secretary of the CC CPSU and wish outstanding achievements in the great task that you have before you.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

KABUL NEW TIMES COMMENTS ON 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

LD061202 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Mar (BAKHTAR)--The Kabul NEW TIMES in its editorial yesterday has described the recently concluded 26th Congress of the CPSU as a great success. The successful completion of the tasks put ahead by the people and Government of the Soviet Union at the 25th Congress of the Communist Party is a shining example of strong determination with which the country of the Soviets is forging ahead towards the construction of communism," says the editorial.

The Soviet Union's efforts to discharge and fulfill its internationalistic duties towards the other socialist countries and support the national liberation movements and the people struggling against colonialism and imperialism, racial discrimination, apartheid, Zionism and oppression have received high praise and applause from the participants of the congress."

The congress again set two goals for the efforts of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union, namely the construction of communism and maintaining of peace and security in the world."

It noted that the congress provided an opportunity for the leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to explain to the leaders of the socialist countries the great measures adopted and implemented in Afghanistan by the party and Government of Afghanistan in the interest of the toilers. The party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have given their full approval to the proposals advanced by Leonid Brezhnev on the situation around Afghanistan," it added.

It recalls that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA hailed the Soviet aid which has been extended to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as part of its internationalistic duty."

The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union provided an opportunity for the leaders of both countries to talk once again about the matters of mutual interests and international problems created as a result of the provocations of imperialists and colonialists and international reaction," it adds.

NEW TIMES COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD090648 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Mar (BAKHTAR)--Kabul NEW TIMES in its editorial yesterday writes on the importance of trade unions and stresses that the organising of workers and toilers into trade unions has provided an opportunity to the workers to play their role in boosting up the national economy of the country through raising production in all factories and productive institutions.

The paper says, the trade unions have been given great assistance by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government in an attempt to boost up their social and economic position in the country.

According to the statistics available, a total of 400 primary organisations have been set up in the productive organisations, 80 percent of which are in the public sector and the rest in the private sector. These primary organisations unite all the workers and toilers including workers, craftsmen, teachers and students on one front behind the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The first congress of Afghanistan's trade unions is held in line with the resolution of the third plenum. The trade unions of Afghanistan have 160,000 members. At present the Central Council of Trade Unions, eleven provincial and city trade unions councils and a large number of primary organisations are set up serving the cause of the working class and the interests of the toilers under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afgnanistan, points out the editorial.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON SAFEGUARDING TERRITORIAL WATERS

BK081726 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has said that the central government is strengthening legal and other safeguards against encroachment on our territorial waters by foreign ships in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. Speaking to newsmen at Port Blair this evening, Mrs Gandhi said shipping between various islands and between the islands and the mainland should be more regular, efficient and adequate. When the third line air services become economically viable, this can be extended to Port Blair also.

Replying to a suggestion, the prime minister said tourist centers may also be constructed in many of these islands, but we have to be careful that no damage is done by an indiscriminate influx of tourists. Some places, she said, had been damaged by such a thoughtless influx.

Replying to an allegation of an unplanned influx of outsiders to these islands, Mrs Gandhi said that government was seized with the problem but there is no unplanned influx and there is also no political pressure for such an influx, she added. She said there was much scope for self-employment in these islands and the government is considering to constitute a Cabinet committee to give special attention to these islands.

Addressing officers and jawans [soldiers] of the defense forces at Ins (Jorwar) at Port Blair, the prime minister stressed the need to strengthen the three wings of the armed forces, especially the navy, in view of the developments in the Indian Ocean area. She reminded them that the integrity of the nation is in their hands.

Addressing a large gathering at (Rangat) in the Little Andamans this morning, Mrs Gandhi asked the people of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to remain alert so that big powers cannot intervene in our territorial waters. She cautioned them to remain vigilant against the designs of foreign ships sailing in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean and crossing into our territorial waters on the pretext of fishing. Danger from these ships is not only to the people of these islands, but to the entire country, she added.

RAO COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY AID TO PRC

BK061602 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpt] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has said that the United States agreed last year to sell to China defense equipment including air defense radar, transport aircraft, trailer-trucks, and communication gears. He told the upper house of Parliament today that the United States has also approved over 400 licenses for exporting technology relating to the manufacture of computer circuits of multipurpose helicopters. Mr Rao said all developments relevant to Indian security are being constantly reviewed.

JANATA-S PARTY CHANGES NAME TO SOCIALIST PARTY

BK080917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The Janata-S Party will henceforth be known as the Socialist Party. Party leader Raj Narain announced this decision of the national executive of his party at a news conference in New Delhi today. He said the new party will follow the ideology of late Dr Ram Manchar Lohia. Raj Narain said that Maniram Bagri will be the chairman and Bholaprasad Singh will be the general secretary of the new party.

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO HIJACKING, CRITICIZES KABUL

Government Statement

BK070809 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] According to information from the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul, Tariq Rahim, a passenger on the hijacked Pakistan International Airlines plane, has been killed by the hijackers. The Government of Pakistan issued a statement in Islamabad last night that says that the Kabul authorities allowed this coldblooded murder to take place in total disregard of international responsibilities and recognized norms.

It is worth noting that after the release of the women and children from the aircraft yesterday, the negotiating team in Kabul continued their efforts to establish direct contact with the hijackers, but the Kabul authorities denied them the facilities to do so. During the last 24 hours, contact was established with the hijackers of the plane only by radio through the Kabul airport control tower. During this time, our negotiating team was not given any assistance and its work was obstructed under a well-planned scheme. A special PIA plane, which had flown to Kabul to return the released women and children home, was returned first and was only permitted to land at Kabul airport after the released passengers had been stranded there for one more day. The released passengers were not allowed to establish any sort of contact with the Pakistani Embassy.

Right from the start of the incident, the Government of Pakistan has spared no efforts for the release and safe return of the aircraft and its passengers and crew. In addition to sending a diplomatic memorandum to the Kabul authorities, both in Islamabad and Kabul, large-scale efforts were also made at the diplomatic level to those countries that have envoys in Kabul. Appeals were also made to the International Civil Aviation Agency. The organization told the Kabul authorities to ensure the release and safety of the passengers and the crew. The Government of Pakistan continued its contacts with friendly countries on this matter. These include neighboring countries, big powers and other countries that have influence on Kabul. Every effort was made to ascertain the true nature of the demands of the hijackers, despite the refusal to allow our negotiating team to make direct contact with them. Our efforts are still continuing. The hijackers' demands are intentionally vague.

The first demand of the hijackers in exchange for releasing the passengers and crew members--that their claim that they are not workers of the defunct Pakistan People's Party be broadcast--was fulfilled, despite the fact that the evidence contradicted their claim.

Their second demand--that radio Pakistan not broadcast anything that hurts their prestige--was also accepted, to ensure the safety of the passengers and crew members, provided the hijackers agree to release the hostages.

After this, the hijackers put forward yet another demand regarding the release of some particular persons whose number was not disclosed. These people, perhaps five in number, were arrested on 26 February in connection with the assassination of a Karachi University student. The government told the hijackers to identify these particular persons whom they want released.

Their fourth demand was related to the release of 92 persons who are under custody for alleged involvement in criminal and subversive activities. This number has fluctuated between 79 and 93. This list includes the names of persons who could not be identified; their addresses and residences have not been mentioned.

In addition to seeking clarifications from the hijackers, they were clearly told that the government is willing to review the cases of those persons who are not charged with serious crimes.

During their discussions, the leader of the hijackers proudly claimed that this group was also responsible for the explosion that took place during Pope John Paul's visit to Pakistan in February. He also claimed responsibility for the 5 January explosion in the high court building. He openly admitted that Murtaza Bhutto [son of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto] is the secretary general of this terrorist group. All of this has been recorded. It has also been confirmed that the leader of the hijackers met with Murtaza Bhutto soon after the hijacked plane landed in Kabul.

The Government of Pakistan has made it clear to the Kabul authorities that it holds them responsible for the safety and release of the persons aboard the plane and for its return. It is regrettable that the Kabul authorities have not demonstrated a willingness to discharge their responsibilities. In fact, there is ample evidence to show that they have colluded with the hijackers. They are persistently putting pressure on Pakistan to surrender to their blackmail.

This open encouragement of an international crime is unprecedented. Under these conditions, the Government of Pakistan holds the Kabul authorities responsible for all of the events that have taken place so far. These events include the death of Tariq Rahim, an official of the Government of Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan demands that the Kabul authorities discharge their basic international obligation in insuring the safety of the passengers aboard the plane, who include Pakistanis as well as foreigners. The Government of Pakistan appeals to all states and organizations opposed to terrorism to exert the utmost pressure on the Kabul authorities to seek the release of the aircraft and its passengers and crew.

The Kabul authorities were informed 2 days in advance of Pakistan's proposal to send a mission to Kabul to obtain the release of the passengers and crew members of the hijacked plane, but the Kabul authorities neither answered nor took any action, although they could easily travel to and from the plane and had provided full media facilities to the hijackers, thus enabling them to gain publicity and to spread their propaganda. The Government of Pakistan is also contacting the United Nations and the Red Cross in this connection.

The government has ordered an inquiry under martial law into the recent hijacking of a Boeing aircraft of the Pakistan International Airlines to Kabul. This was stated in a press note issued by the Defense Ministry in Rawalpindi tonight. The inquiry committee will be headed by a senior officer of the Pakistan Air Force. The inquiry committee will investigate all aspects of the hijacking incident and screen the security measures and identify drawbacks in this connection and recommend measures to remove them. The committee will also identify personnel guilty of negligence in their duties.

The press note says the committee will submit its report within 2 weeks.

## Defense Official Charges Collusion

BK071617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Retired Maj Gen M. Rahim Khan, secretary general of defense and chairman of Pakistan International Airlines [PIA], has said that there is a connection between the Kabul authorities and the hijackers. While talking to newsmen in Rawalpindi this afternoon, he drew attention to the fact that the Kabul authorities made no effort to intercept the PIA plane while it was entering Afghan airspace. They did not allow the Pakistani negotiating team to establish direct contact with the hijackers.

He said the hijackers had been identified by Murtaza Bhutto [son of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto] as his own men and had said that the people they had sent to Pakistan had succeeded in their first mission.

He said the Kabul authorities did not allow the Pakistani negotiating team to convey the government's offer to the hijackers for 2 hours yesterday. The team was permitted to talk to a hijacker on radio through the control tower, which was also disrupted. When contact was restored after an hour, a hijacker announced that Tariq Rahim had been slot. The PIA chairman said Pakistan had asked the Kabul authorities to take all steps for the release of the passengers and crew members. We had also proposed that we are ready to help in this work, but the Kabul authorities did not give any answer. This reflects that they are not willing to take any steps to free the passengers and crew members. According to eyewitness reports, the hijacked plane has been surrounded by Soviet forces.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 1152 GMT on 7 March in a similar report adds the following: "The fact that Afghanistan's fighters did not scramble when a hijacked Pakistan airliner entered its airspace on Monday proved it knew in advance the plane would head for Kabul, the Pakistan Defence Ministry Secretary General, Maj Gen Rahim Khan, charged here today. 'There are always fighters at Kabul airport ready to take off against this type of incident, but this time they did not take to the air,' he said. He said Murtaza Bhutto was the leader of the Al-Zulfiqar group to which the hijackers belonged, and alleged that Afghan authorities had allowed him to go to Kabul to direct the hijacking. Al-Zulfiqar is the new name for the Pakistan Liberation Army, the military wing of the Pakistan People's Party of the former premier, General Khan added."]

## Release of 15 Prisoners Offered

BK081049 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Pakistan Government has conveyed to its negotiating team in Kabul to tell the hijackers of the Pakistan International Airlines [PIA] plane that it is willing to release 15 of the 92 persons, the release of whom has been demanded. Chairman of PIA retired Maj Gen M. Rahim Khan told newsmen in Rawalpindi a short while ago that although they have criminal charges against them, but in order to secure the release of the hostages the government has decided to take a lenient view about them. He said the government has given the assurance that after the release of the hostages these 15 persons would be set free and would not be detained again. The government would have no objection if they wished to go abroad.

The PIA chairman again emphasized that the government could not be blackmailed into the release of such persons against whom there are very serious criminal charges. He said that by doing so it would set a very bad precedent and the life of many more citizens would be endangered.

The PIA chairman explained that none of the 92 persons, the release of whom has been demanded, are political prisoners.

## Soviet Message on Hijacking

BK081744 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan V. Smirnov called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening and delivered a message to the president on behalf of the Soviet Government.

The text of the message is: It has been known to the leadership of Pakistan that the Soviet Union always was and remains the firm champion of aircraft antihijacking. It acts in this manner in all cases while it faces the events of such criminal action. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union approaches from the same position the incident concerning the Pakistani aircraft which has landed in Kabul.

It goes without saying that in every specific case any action in regards to hijacked aircraft must be taken only by the authorities of the state on the territory of which it may be found. It is also natural that the kind of action to be taken should be determined with reference to the specific consequences and also in the interest of ensuring security of the passengers of the aircraft.

It may be recalled that the president had met the Soviet ambassador on Friday after arrival from Saudi Arabia. This message squarely places the responsibility of the safety of the passengers and the crew of the hijacked aircraft on the Kabul authorities.

## Ziaul Haq's Comments

BK090653 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq last night had a telephone conversation with several heads of government of friendly countries about the hijacked PIA [Pakistan International Airlines] plane. The president drew the attention of these leaders to the plight of the remaining passengers and crewmembers, who face hardships and problems at the hands of the hijackers. The president told them that hijacking a plane is an international crime and it is an unconditional obligation of the Kabul authorities to secure the safety and release of the plane and its passengers and crew. Instead of this, the Kabul authorities are putting pressure on Pakistan to yield to the unacceptable demands of the hijackers, which include the release of 92 persons detained under various criminal charges, most of whose cases are under trial in the courts.

The president also told them that the Government of Pakistan proposed the release of 15 such persons as a measure of good will. He said that the Afghan authorities, instead of taking any concrete measure to discharge their obligation under various international laws, are providing assistance and facilities to the hijackers. The president told these heads of government that the murder charge has compounded the hijacking charge.

Thanking them for rendering assistance to Pakistan in this connection, he requested that they once again make vigorous efforts for the release of the plane and its passengers and crew.

## Bhutto's Son Aboard

BK091110 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] According to latest information, the PIA [Pakistan International Airlines] hijacked plane is still at the Damascus airport and the Syrian authorities are in constant touch with the Pakistani authorities.

Secretary General of Defense and Chairman of PIA Maj Gen Retired M. Rahim Khan told newsmen in Rawalpindi this afternoon that Pakistan had full confidence that Syria would handle this matter appropriately and act in accordance with international practices. He expressed confidence that they would be able to get the hostages released, because unlike what happened in Kabul, the situation was quite different in Damascus. He said Pakistan would be prepared to extend any assistance in case it was sought by the Syrian authorities for getting the release of the hostages. No delegation from Pakistan was being sent to Syria but the Pakistan charge d'affaires in Damascus was in touch with the Syrian authorities.

Retired Maj Gen M. Rahim Khan told newsmen that according to reports Murtaza Bhutto [son of former Pakistan Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto] boarded the plane when it took off from Kabul last night. The PIA chairman said that a Syrian high official, General (Suri) contacted the hijacker soon after the plane landed at Damascus and requested him to release the hostages, but the hijacker refused to do so and repeated all his earlier demands. The hijacker also told him that they had 2 timebombs, 15 grenades and machineguns with sufficient bullets. The hijacker did not set any time limit for the acceptance of his demand.

Retired Maj Gen M. Rahim Khan said that despite a request made by Pakistan not to allow the plane to take off from Kabul, the Kabul authorities provided it with all the facilities for its onward journey. The entire baggage of the aircraft was offloaded to enable it to carry maximum fuel.

Giving details of the developments that took place since yesterday afternoon, the secretary general of defense said that our team in Kabul made frantic efforts to get in touch with the hijacker through the Kabul authorities, to convey to them the response of Pakistan to their demands. They had a lengthy discussion with the Kabul authorities.

After about 4 hours, the Kabul officials again contacted our team to enquire whether the number of persons whom Pakistan had agreed to release could be increased from 15 to 30 and what would be the reaction of Pakistan if the hijacker agreed to release the hostages in batches. The team was also asked whether a list could be provided of those who amongst the 92 persons had not yet been identified, and what they called the propaganda against the hijackers should be tamed down.

He said the leader of the Pakistan team was told to convey to the hijackers that so far as the release of prisoners was concerned, Pakistan would not adopt a rigid stand and their number could go well above 30, as the government would be willing to leave such persons against whom there were no serious criminal charges. As far as the release of the hostages in batches was concerned, it was made clear that it was totally unacceptable, as it would enable the hijacker to continue with his blackmail. It was also made clear that no propaganda was being carried out and only the factual happenings were being reported.

Retired Maj Gen M. Rahim Khan said that all this was conveyed to the hijacker at 1600 yesterday afternoon, but half an hour later he said that he was willing to see the representatives of the Muslim countries who were in Kabul and were expecting to meet him. The hijacker told on the mike and gave a new list of 42 persons out of 92 whom he wanted to be released. He threatened that he would take drastic action if his demand was not acceded to. He broke all contacts and refused to talk to the Pakistan team either directly or on the wireless or through the Muslim diplomats.

MRS BHUTTO, OTHER OPPOSITION MEMBERS ARRESTED

BK081303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 8 Mar (AFP)--Nusrat Bhutto, wife of executed former Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was arrested and jailed in the central prison of Karachi in an overnight wave of detainments of political militants, informed sources here said today.

Initial reports indicated that police had arrested about 30 militants of leftist organizations and the banned Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), led by Mrs Bhutto and her daughter Benazir. It was also initially reported that Benazir Bhutto, 28, had gone underground with PPP leaders, but unconfirmed reports from Karachi indicated later that she may have been located by police and arrested. Meanwhile, the Bhutto home in Karachi remained cordoned off by police.

Mrs Bhutto's arrest was part of a crackdown following the hijacking of the Pakistani Boeing aircraft to Kabul, party sources said, adding that this had also prompted several party leaders to go underground.

Mr Mustafa Jatoi, former Sind chief minister during Bhutto's time and today provincial chief of the party, told AFP that police were looking for him and other PPP leaders. The arrests were a "countrywide operation" with between 20 and 30 party members being detained in Lahore, Islamabad and Peshawar, he added.

Last night the newly-formed nine-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) demanded the release of political elements to facilitate the freedom of 111 passengers aboard the plane hijacked by the members of Al-Zulfiqar group. The government has said that Al-Zulfiqar is the new name of the Pakistan Liberation Army, formed by Mr Bhutto's son Murtaza. They said that Murtaza Bhutto was in "direct contact" with the hijackers whom he met soon after the plane landed in Kabul last Monday.

MRS BHUTTO URGES PEOPLE TO JOIN 'STRUGGLE'

BK091115 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, 9 Mar (AFP)--The widow of executed Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, who was arrested here yesterday, today called on the people of Pakistan to join in the "struggle" to restore democracy to the country.

In a statement apparently smuggled from Karachi central jail and released here by her younger daughter Sanam, Mrs Bhutto appealed to lawyers, journalists, teachers, doctors, students, workers, intellectuals, and democratic and patriotic forces all over Pakistan to "join in this struggle."

Mrs Bhutto, who heads the banned Pakistan Peoples Party, said: "I, like so many others, have been arrested, but my voice cannot be silenced, because my voice is the people's voice. I only articulate aspirations of the people of Pakistan." Sanam Bhutto meanwhile confirmed that her elder sister Benazir was also arrested last night while at a friend's house. She added that police had ransacked her own villa yesterday and taken away a photo-copying machine and other articles.

ZIAUL HAQ, PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS FEDERAL CABINET

BK071621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq has begun meeting leaders of banned political parties in connection with the formation of his proposed federal cabinet. President Ziaul Haq, who returned from Baghdad yesterday, met leaders of the Muslim League Pagaro Group and Jamaat-i-Islami; both parties have supported the Government since July 1977, when Pakistan came under martial law.

DEFENSE COUNCIL REJECTS ISLAMIC PEACE PROPOSAL

LD062142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council met tonight under Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief. According to our correspondent, in this meeting, attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis; Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Fallahi, the acting chief of the joint staff; Colonel Fakuri, the defense minister and commander of the air force; the commander of the revolution guards corps; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri and 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, Majlis deputies; and Kamal Kharrazi, the official in charge of the Publicity Headquarters, the situation at the war fronts and the agreement proposed by the [Islamic Conference] mission investigating the Iraqi-imposed war were discussed.

After the meeting, our correspondent spoke to Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the council's spokesman, on the topics raised at the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Khamene'i, may I ask you to comment on the most important issue raised at the Supreme Defense Council meeting?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. A major part of tonight's meeting was devoted to discussion of the agreement proposed by the mission that came to Iran. I have already handed the text of the proposed agreement to PARS; the Iranian nation will be informed of it in detail. Therefore, there seems to be no need for me to elaborate on it during this limited time.

As for the views of the Supreme Defense Council, the chief point it sought is not included in the proposed agreement. The agreement is therefore unacceptable to us. We shall inform the mission of this in our reply.

There are three points that we have in mind:

The first problem is that there is no specific basis and principle in this agreement to settle the dispute. As far as we are concerned, the basis for a settlement of the dispute is the 1975 Algiers accord. Consequently, there is no point in negotiating the issue of the Shatt al-'Arab again, if this accord is acceptable to both sides. However, according to the proposed agreement, the Shatt al-'Arab issue ought to be renegotiated. Therefore, relying on the 1975 Algiers accord, we reject any new negotiations on the Shatt al-'Arab. Obviously, this accord has always been and is valid, as far as we are concerned. But, just before launching its invasion, the Iraqi Government announced that it had unilaterally rejected the accord. We insist that any agreement must be made on the basis of this accord.

The second point, which definitely must be included in any agreement is the issue of investigating the aggression launched by the Iraqi Government. There is also the issue of punishing the aggressor. No agreement is acceptable to us unless it provides for an investigation of this aggression and its traces and for procedures to punish the aggressor. As you know, Iraq started its aggression by expelling nearly 60,000 Iraqi Muslims from their homes. Iraq gradually drove these people over the borders and confiscated their property, homes and everything they had. Iraq sent these people to deserts in Iran. Most of these people are still living in camps under rather uncomfortable conditions. Immediately afterward, Iraq launched its aggression--military attacks against our towns, villages, roads and deserts. Consequently, a fundamental point that definitely must be included in this agreement is investigation of the aggression and punishment of the aggressive Saddam regime.

[Words indistinct] is that any agreement must emphasize that the aggressive forces must withdraw unconditionally. We cannot accept the idea of allocating a certian period between a cease-fire and the withdrawal of forces. The invading forces must unconditionally withdraw in the shortest possible time, to be determined by the military.

These are the three points the Supreme Defense Council discussed and agreed upon tonight. We shall transmit them officially to the mission that came to Iran.

[Question] Is it possible for the mission to return to Iran?

[Answer] They have not raised this point with us. As I have already stated, Mr Chatti, the mission's spokesman, said that the mission would continue its visits to Tehran and Baghdad until its task is finished. At any rate, their shuttling is of no consequence to us. We have certain views, stemming from our just stance. As long as they are not realized, we will not accept any agreement. [end recording]

Publicity Staff on Rejection

LD070112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] According to PARS, the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council released the following statement on the visit of the mission investigating the imposed war on Iran, the tumult caused and the propaganda disseminated by the agents of colonialism and reaction in the region:

In His exalted name. Following the announcement in Jidda on the results of the mission sent to investigate the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, which stipulate some sort of cease-fire and the withdrawal of the aggressive Iraqi forces, foreign radios have embarked upon extensive propaganda, claiming that the two countries are on the verge of a truce.

Western agencies and radios in the pay of colonialism in the region--whose animosity toward the Islamic revolution is not in the slightest doubt, who are among the pawns within the organized news network of imperialism, who are aware of the shaky foundations of the Baghdad regime and of the fact that should the war continue, not only will Saddam's regime and the ruling Baghdad clique be toppled, but other reactionary regimes in the region will be threatened with collapse--are reporting the news of the visits by the mission investigating the war in such a manner as to present the aggressive Saddam and the Iraqi regime as peaceloving. They are trying to create a propaganda climate and have gone so far as to say that Saddam is prepared to accept whatever the mission proposes.

What the Western agencies and the region's radios do not cite are the reasons why Saddam has become so peaceloving and is insisting on ending the war. They make no mention of the threat of collapse facing the criminal Saddam, so that he is forced to rescue his puppet government from certain collapse by any means. He is under heavy pressure from the domestic protests of the Muslim Iraqi nation. He must answer the question: Why, in implementing a foreign plot and following an imaginary claim, should Iraq sustain such extensive casualties? According to his own foreign minister, Iraq has sustained around $60 billion in economic and material losses. He must answer the question as to why he has dragged his country to destruction for the sake of mere ambition and invaded the territory of a Muslim country.

The region's radios, which at the beginning were talking about the legitimacy of Iraq's war against Iran, are now heralding peace; but they do not report the facts, that sooner or later Saddam will be facing the roaring waves of his Muslim nation's anger, that signs of this are now clearly visible. Under such circumstances, the plots hatched by imperialist media in reporting news of the mission's activities and Iraq's readiness for peace are placing Iran on a propaganda stage that favors imperialism's agent, Saddam. Iran's legitimate insistence on condemning the aggressor and fighting against oppression and aggression is interpreted as warmongering and opposing peace, in order to subject the Islamic Republic of Iran to public pressure and to force it to accept an imposed peace.

The heroic and committed Iranian nation is prepared to defend the Islamic revolution's soil with its claws and teeth; it is prepared to accept economic difficulties and even more pressure in defending its Islamic soil. It is prepared to do all of these things, but will never submit to compromise.

The heroic and martyr-nurturing Iranian nation is fully familiar with the enemy's guile; it knows that the radios of these enemies, who have become more Catholic than the pope, intend only to destroy and demoralize the spirit of the martyr-nurturers of this courageous nation. Our peace-loving attitude is in no doubt. It was because of this that we accepted the mission investigating the imposed war; it was to have them listen to what we have to say and realize that we are not standing up to Saddam because we are warmongers; rather, we have risen to resist oppression and his aggression.

We who put the criminal America in its place and toppled the deceased shah shall undoubtedly be able to put a puppet like Saddam in his place.

[Signed] Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council

AFTERMATH OF 5 MAR TEHRAN UNIVERSITY CLASH

Ardabili Investigates Clash

LD061234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] According to PARS, a group of people are staging a sitin at Tehran University to protest the arrests made there yesterday during a speech [by President Bani-Sadr]. The group had staged a protest march and chanted slogans earlier. The PARS report also says that Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, the prosecutor general, arrived at the sitin at 0930 this morning. He asked the demonstrators to calm down and promised to investigate their problems. He said: We must not do anything that our enemy can use to its own advantage; the enemy wants to see chaos and disturbances.

Those staging the sitin made their demands and afterward, Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, while emphasizing that the issue will be investigated, said: You will be supported if you are right; otherwise you will be punished.

The prosecutor general later went to Qasr Prison to investigate the condition of the people arrested during yesterday's clashes.

Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili also visited people being detained at the central police station. After this visit, he said: Anyone who was injured during these clashes and has a complaint can come to the prosecutor general's office from tomorrow, Saturday. After the files are reviewed, their complaints will be investigated promptly and in accordance with Islamic justice and the commands of God and His prophet.

The prosecutor general once again emphasized that these kinds of incidents, their continuation and intensification will only serve the interests of the counterrevolutionaries and will lead to the weakening of the Islamic revolution and revolutionary organs; counterrevolutionaries are happy to see such clashes.

Ardabili Statement

LD071444 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1404 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Please pay attention to a statement issued by the prosecutor general's office:

It is hereby brought to the attention of all authorities--responsible or irresponsible--who, in connection with the incident of 5 March, have a person or persons under arrest or in their custody, that they must send these persons to the special unit of the Tehran public prosecutor's office immediately. A file must also be sent with each person, explaining the reason for his arrest. Those who fail to comply or who continue to keep people in custody will be prosecuted by law for unlawful arrest.

[Signed] The prosecutor general of the country, Seyyed 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili

Party Denounces Bani-Sadr

LD061810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The following letter was received today by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the Islamic Republican Party:

The Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republican of Iran: Considering the remarks made by President Bani-Sadr, on the basis of evidence given to him on the evening of Thursday 5 March, during the incidents at University of Tehran, and since these remarks are directly connected with the Islamic Republican Party and were broadcast by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, please broadcast the attached announcement for the information of the noble Iranian people in accordance with the law.

[Signed] The Islamic Republican Party

The following is the announcement:

A point was raised in connection with the Islamic Republican Party during the incidents that took place on 5 March at Tehran University. The Islamic Republican Party hereby declares its view for the information of the heroic Iranian people:

1. The Islamic Republican Party draws the attention of the noble Iranian people to the planned puppet shows against this party, the office of the prime minister, revolutionary institutions and other revolutionary organizations during these rallies; to how the president, speaking in public during a rally carried by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, simply on the basis of a card or piece of paper handed to him, attacked this Islamic organization, as well as other official and revolutionary institutions, and subjected all of them to his propaganda assault. All of this was done on the basis of information, the authenticity of which he could not possibly judge at first glance.

2. In the course of the events that took place at the university on Thursday, the president posed both as judge and police commander, issuing orders for arrest and capture. Can this method be construed as a sign of respect for and (?compliance) with the Constitution?

3. The Islamic Republican Party has repeatedly emphasized in its official statements that it condemns and continues to condemn any disturbances, turmoil and clashes in the country, and that it condemns and continues to condemn any effort to disturb rallies and gatherings. However, it was clear to all who saw the television report on the Thursday incident that the events in question were stage managed. They could see for themselves how things were stage managed, to crush genuine Islamic movements by means of clubs and club wielding. However, little did they know that our nation is far too alert to be deceived by such artificial events and to fail to recognize the real club wielders.

4. Once again we call on all heroic compatriots, especially the members of and sympathizers with the Islamic Republican Party, to maintain their revolutionary vigilance against these plots and to try to expose the events they themselves are witnessing, while bearing in mind that the best way to counter such plots and stage-managed events is to unmask and isolate these actors on their stages before the revolutionary nation.

5. We feel great sorrow for our dear revolutionary martyrs, their esteemed families, the self-sacrificing fighters on war fronts and the selfless people who are doing their best to fight the aggressive enemies for the victory of the revolution. We wonder why some people hurt our martyr-nurturing sisters and brothers. We hope that these outstanding sons of our nation will do their best to unmask those who create such ominous incidents before everyone.

6. We call on the state public prosecutor to take immediate steps to uncover the causes of these damaging events and to inform the noble Iranian nation.

[Signed] The Islamic Republican Party of Iran

Bani-Sadr Statement

LD062320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with yesterday's incidents at Tehran University, President Bani-Sadr has issed the following message:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Iranian nation: The incidents that occurred yesterday at Tehran University and your valiant resistance against those who wanted to curtail the freedom of the people and even of their elected president by creating disturbances are not unimportant issues, to be easily ignored. Following these incidents, official sources and others have expressed views about them through their statements.

In view of the need to find the roots of these incidents and the need to counter them decisively and thus vigorously prevent their repetition, I deem it necessary to briefly inform the public, as I personally witnessed the incidents. In view of the people's alertness, may the officials (?in charge) approach their heavy responsibility in a more responsible manner as regards the Islamic revolution and the survival this republic, thus preventing the repetition of such incidents once and for all.

The night before 5 March, and the next morning, I was informed by several telephone calls that some people were planning to take a number of other people there and create a disturbance. Even one of the officials said that two groups were planning to come over and create disturbances. He advised me to issue a statement to avert this. I told him to take the necessary precautions and to prevent them being there to create confrontations.

At 1400, Mr Lahuti [Majlis deputy] telephoned me from the hospital and said: I have received information. It would be better for you to look after your own safety. Around 1430 I received information that a number of people were to go to the university, as witnessed by many yesterday, to create confrontation and clashes. I instructed them to contact the interior minister. He was informed to make arrangements to prevent these people from going to the university, to thwart any clashes. At 1445 I arrived at the university; I was taken to a room with a window. I could see the west wing of the university and the area opposite the central library. A number of people carrying a picture were chanting slogans. They came in front of the window and began shouting insults. This coincided with the arrival of the Algerian ambassador. These poeple continued to shout insults until 1530, when I left the room to make my speech. They were calling out to the people's elected president: "General Pinochet: Iran cannot be turned into another Chile." I was told by some people that these slogans were nothing but indoctrination by the [word indistinct] (?party).

At this point, I instructed the police colonel responsible for security to remove them from the university and then left to make my speech. While I was making my speech, these people continued to chant their slogans. After a while they started throwing stones and fireworks. For example, they were putting stones inside metal boxes and throwing them at people. I asked the police to remove them from the university. As for the police, they had neither truncheons nor any other equipment. Nevertheless, some policemen went over to carry out their duty, but a number of them were wounded and it became clear that they could not do anything effective. Still, certain judicious steps were taken. These people disconnected the loudspeakers; yet both myself and the people showed tolerance, until it got to a point where these people resumed their stonethrowing from two different points.

At this point a police major came over, and said, weeping: We have no way to defend ourselves; they are beating us up. Then I asked the people to isolate these individuals. Therefore, the claim that these individuals had been marked already, that a certain climate had already been created is not true; for no one knew earlier who these people were. Consequently, the people isolated them, and stressing that everyone ought to maintain calm, we asked the people to remove them from the university without resorting to force. Subsequently, some of these people were arrested and such things as cards, firearms, daggers and bottles of acid were discovered in their pockets. It appears that they had also thrown acid on someone.

As I have been informed, one of these people was the head of the workers' house [khaneh-e kargar]. This man was also their leader. This is what happened. The citizens of Tehran were present at the university and witnessed the incident. One cannot misrepresent the truth to them. I do hope that people do not consider what happened as superficial; I hope they show some sensitivity toward it. I hope that those present at the scene will go to the Justice Department and give evidence. Their evidence, no matter how many tens of thousands go there, would prevent any repetition of such an occurrence, God willing. Otherwise, in a republic where a president is treated in such a manner, it would be difficult to raise such topics as law, rule of law, judicial security and so forth.

Needless to say, it is also a duty of the judicial system and judges to demonstrate their effective presence at this juncture, to demonstrate that they are investigating the matter impartially, with perseverance and courage. We should not view club wielders, who actually consider themselves as being owed something, as the innocent party, the committed individuals, poor individuals upon whom the population of Tehran converged and manhandled.

In view of the fact that we have (?repeatedly seen) such incidents, and that since my elections I have always said that it is the people who wield the power, the solution to this problem must be subject to the people's action. If the matter is left alone, they will relax, as was proven in Esfahan. There they arrived at the scene, though some of them were captured. There is evidence available as to what sort of people they were. However, it was, in practice, inconclusive. Therefore, realizing that there is no one to investigate such acts, they might even be encouraged; in certain areas, in the papers and on the radio and television, a proper climate is created for them and they will grow bolder next time, doing even more harm. It is the people's direct involvement that can resolve the matter; it is up to the mammoth crowd that was present there to go and give evidence, even if it takes days, and recount what they saw there, while insisting upon the enforcement of prohibitions. Perhaps such things as judicial security, justice and law may become meaningful in this country.

It would be very sad if, despite the fact that some of these people have been identified, one should allow them to hide behind institutions and go unpunished; the imam has said several times that some people have infiltrated the institutions and by means of such misdeeds intend to disgrace institutions. As for the institutions, they ought to have the people's support. Only when such elements do not make use of these titles will the people support the institutions; it is only when these elements are purged.

Otherwise, you say: No, there was nothing much going on, just as they made the same remarks about the plans to eliminate the president. However, it later transpired that, indeed, the information we had received was not incorrect: It was true. I have no doubt that those who feel that they believe in the Islamic revolution, who are Muslims in the real sense of the word, have no need for you; nor do they have any need for club wielders. As for the players, they have no need for non-club wielders. As long as it is the club that is ruling, as long as there exist forces and climates that emanate from this force, differences will not be uprooted; rather, they will be aggravated. To settle differences, one must abolish club wielding and begin to reason.

I hope that everyone will show how they sincerely believe in what they utter. I hope that everyone will demonstrate how loyal they are to what they say. You must remember that when the club wielder resorts to firearms, knives, switchblades, chains, stones encased in metal and acid, when such tools are used, then one must say that those who make use of such tools so easily are not the type to believe in anyone or any ideology; they believe in force, and therefore they will not remain loyal to anyone. We encountered such a phenomenon in the past [word **indistinct**] we saw it in the coup d'etat staged by Reza Khan and on 19 August. These things exist in order to afflict us with the same tragedies. I believe that these people are sent by people like Pinochet, the same thing they themselves kept shouting in their slogans. The fact is that they themselves are sent by people like the Pinochets. Now, here I am, there you are and there is the system of justice. We are witnessing what is happening.

[Signed] Seyyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, 6 March 1981

## Bani-Sadr Appeals for Cooperation

LD071750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Statement by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr issued on 7 March--read by announcer]

[Text] In I'is exalted name. Muslim and valiant people of Tehran: Now that the judiciary, with the cooperation of Iran's prosecutor general and with the guidance of the imam, is to investigate the unpleasant incident of Thursday, 5 March 1981, I hope that this investigation will be carried out with complete impartiality and justice.

It is up to you vigilant people to maintain calm. The fact that this matter has been referred to the judges responsible for the investigation should not prompt pressure groups to push their own views. Efforts to identify the guilty individuals should be carried out in complete calm and order. The judges have given assurances that the public will be informed regularly of the situation. This will allow the truth to be known to the public.

A just investigation requires that the people refrain from creating an unstable atmosphere so that, God willing, the main causes of the trouble can be resolved and so that one of the major reasons for the lack of security can be eliminated. Be calm, but vigilant.

If you obtain any kind of relevant information or document and if you are certain of their reliability, give them to the judicial authorities. A member of the group that created the incident has been arrested and claims that the organization has 4,000 members. Anyone having information about this organization--which operates under different names--should immediately give the information to the authorities, so that with the help of God the causes of insecurity and disturbances can be eliminated. I beseech God Almighty to bestow success upon the judges investigating this matter, so that they may emerge triumphant from this test.

[Signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, 7 March 1981

## Mir Salim Identifies Groups

LD071812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Mr Mir Salim, the deputy minister of the interior in charge of political affairs, has issued a statement in connection with the incidents which occurred at Tehran University on Thursday. It says: In addition to those who went without any prior plans to listen to the speech by the president, two other groups went to the university compound. One group was comprised of supporters of the late Ayatollah Kashani, who were not greatly pleased by the ceremonies honoring the anniversary of the death of the late Dr Mosaddeq.

In regard to this group, in view of the importance of preventing any dissension under present conditions, I asked His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr to kindly ask them to keep calm in his statement.

The second group were those who took part to create or lend support to disturbances, and who belong to organized groups with premeditated slogans. They are connected with political groups that are against Islam. I asked the president to dissociate himself from this group, at the end of his statement, so that they could be identified, preventing them from misusing opportunities and helping the security forces carry out their duties. The statement that was distributed by the office of the president at about noon on Thursday did not clarify these points.

## Ayatollah, Imam Correspond

LD071222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] According to PARS, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Hajj Seyyed Mohammad Reza Golpayegani sent a telegram to Tehran this morning addressed to the imam of the Islamic nation. The message reads as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mr Khomeyni, may his bounties continue.

After presenting you with my salutations I beg to inform you that the recent dissent, clashes and reactionary activity have given rise to grave anxieties. In view of the country's extremely sensitive situation, the imposed war and foreign plots, it is the view of your humble servant that expeditious measures by Your Excellency, aimed at extinguishing these kindled flames before the emergence of dangerous sedition and unexpected incidents, are essential.

I beseech Almighty God for Islam's victory, Muslim unity and the continued existence of your noble self.

Peace and God's mercy and benedictions be upon you.

[Signed] Hajj Seyyed Mohammad Reza Golpayegani, 7 March 1981

In reply to the telegram from His Great Eminence Ayatollah Golpayegani, a telegram was sent by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To His Great Eminence Ayatollah Golpayegani, may his bounties continue.

After presenting you with my greetings and salutations, I beg to inform you that Your Excellency's telegram, which spoke of Your Excellency's anxiety over the sinister incidents that took place at the university on Thursday [5 March] reached me at a time when I am receiving a great many telephone calls from various places in the wake of the crime perpetrated by the deviants.

May I assure Your Excellency, and the honorable nation at large, that by the will of God Almighty, stringent action will be taken against such acts of opposition to Islam. I have already told the judicial apparatus to pursue the case, to identify and put on trial the criminals and instigators, and to convey the results to me so that their findings might be made clear in accordance with Islamic standards.

Deviationist political and nonpolitical groups and factions should know that in realizing my responsiblity I will react toward them in an Islamic manner and within Islamic limits and I will put an end to their wicked, anti-Islamic deeds.

I cherish the hope of Your Excellency's benevolent blessings. May Your Excellency enjoin the people to remain calm.

Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 7 March 1981

## Montazeri, Qom Await Guidance

LD071750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau correspondent, reporting from Qom following the closure of Qom seminary today on the orders of Ayatollah Montazeri, a number of Qom's theological students and a number of people and merchants marched this morning on the residence of His Great Excellency Ayatollah Golpayegani.

Addressing the gathering, Ayatollah Golpayegani called on the people to maintain their unity and tranquility, and paid tribute to their calmness. He also asked the crowd to maintain their revolutionary vigilance and calmness until they receive the directives of the leader of the revolution.

The crowd, numbering around 5,000, was then received by Ayatollah Montazeri. Addressing the gathering, Ayatollah Montazeri condemned the events at Tehran University last Thursday afternoon and added: Our enemies, the superpowers and their elements are doing their best to eliminate our revolution at any cost. Six months from the start of the imposed war, they realized that following the efforts made by the Islamic delegation to establish peace they did not achieve anything; they are now trying to extend the war inside the country and their internal elements are trying to fan the fire. Our enemies are trying to lead our revolution to weakness and destruction through internal differences.

Ayatollah Montazeri asked the nation to maintain unity of word and to avoid using slogans that do not correspond with the revolution's aims.

Referring to slogans and clashes at Tehran University on Thursday afternoon, Ayatollah Montazeri said: Those groups who lost their base in society are now trying to create disorder under the pretext of support for the president. Ayatollah Montazeri addressed the president, asking him to act in accord with the vote given him by this Muslim and revolutionary people, and remain vigilant, so that the bankrupt groups do not manage to weaken the revolution in the name of the president.

Concluding his remarks, Ayatollah Montazeri asked the crowd to continue to maintain their revolutionary calmness until the leader of the revolution issues directives and the Justice Ministry and the Revolution Court finish their investigation of the incident.

According to our correspondent's report, following the distribution of the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI newspaper, which reported demonstrations and support for the president by the theological students and the merchants, all of the students of Qom seminary, accompanied by more than 10,000 inhabitants of Qom, again held a meeting in the great mosque to deny and protest the report.

The gathering was addressed by Mr Mohammad Yazdi, Majlis deputy from Qom.

At the end of the meeting, a six-point resolution was issued. The resolution reiterates the nation's vigilance, and says: Our issue today is the war, and until the withdrawal of Saddam's last soldier any negotiation is condemned. The resolution condemns any deviating issue on the road to revolution, as well as efforts by the defeated groups to create disunity in the nation.

The resolution concludes by asking the nation's imam to issue his directives concerning the events that have taken place.

The bureau of Ayatollah Montazeri has denied our earlier report that Qom seminary had been closed. We regret this, and stress that Qom seminary is open.

Students Appeal to Khomeyni

LD071906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with the incidents that occurred on 5 March at Tehran University, a telegram has been sent by the theological students at Qom's religious seminary to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The telegram says:

In order not to waste the valuable time of the esteemed leader at this critical time, we bring our cries to your ears in this way. Oh imam, like all of the brothers and sisters who were beaten and wounded on Thursday, we are also prepared to be beaten. We are prepared to accept any accusation for the sake of safeguarding our ideology and the clerical rule [velayat-e faqih]. It is easy to endure all these for the sake of Islam and the Koran. However, how can one tolerate the insults against Islam, the Koran and the sanctities? We request the aware leader and vali-ye faqih [the incumbent of the position of velayat-e faqih] to officially announce your gracious views in connection with these events, through your incomparable insight and leadership, as ever, so that the Muslim Iranian nation may know of its religious duties in connection with these events. Hoping for the victory of Islam over blasphemy and wishing for the health and well-being of the beloved imam and the disgrace of the leaders of blasphemy and hypocrisy.

Qazvin Scores Bani-Sadr Action

LD071850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Central Committee of Qazvin issued a statement in connection with the incidents at Tehran University on 5 March. The statement says in part:

While expressing our regret at the premeditated and stage-managed acts against revolutionary organizations, especially the committees, which are the most genuine and self-made organizations emanating from the revolution, we find it necessary to bring the following points to the notice of the noble, Muslim Iranian nation:

1. [as heard] At a meeting and in a public speech, broadcast by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the president misused what was found in people's pockets before their guilt was proven in any court or through any other channel, rather than wait until after their guilt had been established. More importantly, these people were not given an opportunity to defend themselves.

If our guard brother was guilty, why did they release him the same day and even apologize to him? We ask the esteemed prosecutor general of the country to investigate this harmful trend as soon as possible and, in addition to implementing his legal duties, to reveal as soon as possible the ambiguities in this issue and to inform the struggling and martyr-rendering Iranian nation of the truth.

Khomeyni Issues Statement

LD080924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] PARS reports that the office of Imam Khomeyni has issued a statement in connection with the recent incidents at Tehran University:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Noble and revolutionary Iranian nation: This is to inform you that His Great Eminence, Imam Khomeyni, in connection with the incidents that occurred at the university on Thursday, has said:

I have instructed the judicial system to use utmost impartiality and to identity the individuals involved in the troubles, so that these people can be investigated and the outcome reported to me, allowing the situation to be clarified.

The imam has also said: Those who have assembled around the office of the public prosecutor, (?threatening) it, must be identified and duly punished; people must behave calmly and rest assured that I shall punish the culprit, whoever he is; the judicial system, too, shall carry out its duties.

The imam emphasized that every measure must be taken to avoid [word indistinct] and to end playacting by certain actors.

[Signed] The office of Imam Khomeyni, 7 March 1981

Khalkhali Seeks 'Clarification'

LD081812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] In his preagenda speech before today's session of the Majlis, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the deputy from Qom, referred to anti-imperialist movements in Iran and the role played by the political and religious figures in leading these movements.

He said that we want clarification as to who handed out the beatings, who was beaten and who ordered the beatings at Tehran University.

In his speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali severely condemned the elements behind the incident and called for an immediate investigation.

Concluding his speech, Khalkhali asked the deputies never to keep silent, because the public will support them.

Khalkhali: Bani-Sadr Could Be Sacked

NC080710 Paris AFP in English 0705 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Mar (AFP)--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, member of parliament for the holy city of Qom, today called for Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to be put on trial, saying the president had betrayed the Constitution.

The ayatollah also told parliament, in a broadcast speech, that under the Islamic Republic's Constitution the president could be sacked.

Commenting on clashes at Tehran University on Thursday during a speech by President Bani-Sadr, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: "The person responsible is clearly known...

"My opinion is that the president of the republic has betrayed the Constitution, which was achieved through the blood of the people."

"If the interests of the country demanded it," the president could be sacked under the Constitution, the ayatollah said.

This could be done through a Supreme Court decree, ratified by a vote of parliament, testifying to "the incompetence of the president," he said.

Today, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper--organ of the party of the same name which dominates Iran's parliament--said Thursday's clashes left four dead, according to an official source.

Presidential Office Statement

LD081210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, a statement was issued today by the president's public relations office in connection with Thursday's Tehran University incidents.

The statement says, in part, that the task of enforcing law and order on 5 March at Tehran University had been entrusted to the state police force.

Prosecutor General's Announcement

LD081014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The fourth announcement of the state prosecutor general, addressed to Muslim and militant compatriots, was issued today, as follows:

In His exalted name. Honorable, Muslim and militant compatriots of Iran, brothers and sisters: Pay attention to the following points:

1. Do not listen to rumors.

2. Whatever your point of view and attitude may be, [short break in transmission], do not conceal information and testimony. Put your information, backed up by documents and evidence, at the disposal of the judicial authorities in a peaceful manner and without any biases.

3. If you (?know any suspicious characters), report them to the public prosecutor's office as soon as possible, and cooperate as necessary with the judicial machinery so that the necessary decisions can be made. Decisions have been made. God willing, [short break in transmission] do not accuse people without having evidence; keep divine responsibility and legal punishment in mind.

5. Do not forget to maintain unity and stay calm and peaceful and do not commit rash and disuniting acts. We ask God for success for everyone.

[Signed] The state prosecutor general, 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili

## Letter to Bani-Sadr

LD081306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The group that staged a sit-in at Tehran University has issued a letter addressed to President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The letter explains events at Tehran University on Thursday.

It says: We who staged the sit-in can well remember that before you began your speech, bankrupt elements of the political markets and small antipeople groups--whose efforts after 2 years of rumor spreading, allegations, intrigues, fighting, writing, verbal attacks and armed attacks on Islam and the Islamic Republic have ended in vain and who are now under the cover of support for the president--have embarked upon efforts against Islam and are chanting slogans that are far from healthy Islamic thought.

## Teachers Challenge President

LD081240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that Qom Seminary theological teachers have reiterated in a statement addressed to Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr that the Islamic Republic of Iran is now at war and that in such circumstances priority should be given to national and revolutionary issues rather than to personal ones. The preservation and promotion of unity should be the first concern.

It is to be regretted that your speech [at Tehran University on 5 March] intensified differences, encouraged minority groups and resulted in the promotion of plots.

In their statement, the Qom theological teachers pay tribute to the efforts of various revolutionary foundations' efforts and warned the president against the actions of those surrounding him, intended to achieve their dirty ends. The theological teachers asked the president whether it is appropriate for a president to hammer down all of the country's revolutionary foundations with no exceptions, the basis of excuses which had been examined. [sentence as heard] How is it that among the identity cards handed you [at Tehran University], which you read publicly, not one belonged to these anti-Islamic and destructive minority groups? Isn't it time you reviewed the sources of your information?

The statement further addresses the president: You have asked the Iranian people to continue to resist--resist whom? The United States? The Soviet Union? The Iraqi aggressors? Destructive elements? Internal minority groups, or your opposition? Can Islamic logic allow such unnecessary provocation in this critical situation in the country?

The Qom seminary theological teachers also ask Dr Bani-Sadr: Don't you see a link between Thursday's events and the increase in the Iraqi aggressors' attacks on the Iranian cities of Ilam, Dezful and Ahvaz within the last few days? Don't you feel that the enemy is trying its best to put the Iranian nation under pressure from both inside and outside, in order to impose its peace?

## Clergy Score Bani-Sadr

LD061826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The association of combatant clergy of Tehran has issued a statement in connection with the incidents on Thursday at Tehran University, part of which reads:

The association of combatant clergy, expressing its great regret at the wicked incident at Tehran University on Thursday, 5 March, also expresses its deep regret at the president's remarks, the presentation of identity cards and the use of firearms and other weapons and chains against the people, prior to any investigation by the judicial authorities and without any investigation of the truth or falsehood of the reports they received. This was an insult to the revolutionary organizations and a cause of concern to the Muslim people of Iran. The association clearly announces that such remarks and behavior are unworthy of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We expect him to try to make amends as soon as possible for these errors.

## Merchants Protest Incidents

LD082008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Excerpt] According to PARS, following the closure of the Qom bazaar in protest against the incidents of last Thursday at Tehran University, various groups of inhabitants of this city assembled at the great mosque and chanted slogans in which they announced their unstinting support for the imam of the nation and condemned nationalism.

Afterward, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Abdust) made a speech explaining last Thursday's incidents at Tehran University and said: The nation of Iran has twice experienced the bitter taste of deviation from Islam; the first was at the time of the constitutional movement and the second was at the time of the national movement. This time, with the experience of these two affairs and with recognition of the imam's policy, the nation of Iran will not allow a repeat of those bitter experiences.

According to the Central News Bureau, Tehran merchants closed their shops this morning in protest against last Thursday's incidents at Tehran University and also to announce their support for the committed clergy.

## Ahvaz Bazaar To Close

GF071721 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Communique issued on 7 March by Ahvaz bazaar merchants]

[Excerpts] At a time when the country is in the flames of war and is resisting the artillery shelling, (?9-meter) missiles and air raids of the enemy, and in accordance with the imam's orders, we chose to remain silent instead of criticizing. Unfortunately, responsible bodies have not paid attention to the imam's speeches and decrees, which state that political unity should be preserved. As the imam of the nation has said several times, disputes and quarrels should be kept to a minimum. Pens and tongues, instead of being used as daggers, should be saved for the enemy.

Why do these responsible bodies want to create civil war, turn the people against revolutionary organizations, misuse Mossadeq's name, blaspheme and make news for foreign radios? We, the merchants of Ahvaz bazaar, in support of clerical rule [velayat-e faqih], the combatant clergy, all revolutionary organizations and helpless people, and in response to Thursday's events at Tehran University, announce that we will close the bazaar tomorrow and will meet at 0930 in Ahvaz 'Abasiyeh to declare our readiness to obey the imam's orders.

## 7 Mar Clash

NC071239 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Mar (AFP)--Several hundred Iranians demonstrated here today in support of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and later clashed briefly with revolutionary guards.

Massed in front of the court building, the crowd also shouted slogans against the dominant Islamic Republic Party, reliable sources said.

Yesterday Mr Bani-Sadr reportedly asked supporters who had witnessed clashes during a speech he made Thursday--in which 45 people were injured, according to the Iranian news agency PARS--"to come and give testimony" on the incident.

Minor clashes broke out today between some of the demonstrators and revolutionary guards near kiosks where today's edition of Mr Bani-Sadr's newspaper, ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, was on sale.

The newspaper MIZAN said today stones were thrown at former Premier Mehdi Bazargan while he was giving a speech at Esfahan on Thursday. Two journalists from MIZAN were also injured.

Statement on Universities

LD082040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The cultural revolution headquarters has issued a statement in connection with a reference made to the temporary closure of universities during a speech on 5 March at Tehran University. In this statement, it is announced:

The imam of the nation has declared many times that universities should not reopen until a full revolutionary change takes place in various aspects of the universities. The imam has, meanwhile, emphasized that this should take place as soon as possible.

The cultural revolution headquarters, during the temporary closure of the universities, has mobilized all of the committed and revolutionary forces of the university staff and students and engaged them in a university jihad. In this way, the headquarters has implemented massive programs in the field of research, publication and translation, offering services to the revolutionary foundations of various ministries and the masses of the people. This headquarters believes that only counterrevolutionary elements and foreign agents are opposed to the cultural revolution and they show their opposition (?in a crafty manner), under the cover of opposition to the temporary closure of the universities.

Marches, Demonstrations Banned

LD081311 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that Interior Minister Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani declared today in a statement: In order to prevent deviating groups from abusing the recent events at Tehran University, all groups are warned to maintain their revolutionary awareness and vigilance and to avoid taking any irrational action that might encourage the enemy and result in the creation of a chaotic and provocative atmosphere.

It is obvious that while investigations are being pursued by judicial officials, the law enforcement forces and revolutionary foundations are firmly resisting those who are trying to make our nation deviate by staging demonstrations and creating disorder, and that the guilty will be brought to trial.

The interior minister also said: Any march, demonstration or gathering at this sensitive time is forbidden, unlawful and an element of provocation; the enemies of Islam will be prosecuted.

AFP: Tension Mounting

NC071442 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Mar (AFP)--Tension was mounting here today between Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), which dominates the parliament, following clashes between the two camps' supporters.

Each side issued statements blaming the other for a battle that erupted Thursday among members of the audience that Mr Bani-Sadr was addressing at Tehran University.

According to the news agency PARS, 45 people were injured in the clashes.

The IRP and Mr Bani-Sadr have given different versions of the fray in statements published today by their respective newspapers, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC for the party and ISLAMIC REVOLUTION for the President.

The IRP demanded a public inquiry into the clash, arguing that, "confronted by a plot," it was necessary "to identify the culprits and make them known to public opinion."

The party's newspaper charged that the president's supporters had shouted slogans hostile to the IRP and to its principal leader, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, who heads the country's Supreme Court.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC also rejected Mr Bani-Sadr's version of the incident and said that IRP supporters in the president's audience had been "beaten with clubs."

The president's newspaper, ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, published photographs of the identity cards reportedly taken from members of the audience who were arrested during the disturbances.

Among the cards were those of the IRP ideological center, the paramilitary guardians of the revolution and the Islamic security forces' committee, all of whom are fundamentalist religious units.

Mr Bani-Sadr had read some of the information contained in the cards from the university auditorium's podium Thursday.

"The attackers have been recognized," the president told his audience, urging Tehran's inhabitants to see to it that the aggressors were brought to justice.

Five thousand people responded this morning to the president's invitation, assembling before the Justice Ministry and shouting such slogans as "The smashers belong to the (IRP) party" and "Bani-Sadr should see it through."

Iran's religious strongman, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, issued a statement today in which he also urged that the "culprits and provocateurs be brought to trial."

Meanwhile, the merchants and artisans of the Tehran bazaar announced that they would stage a strike tomorrow to protest "the attitude shown Thursday toward the totality of the revolutionary bodies as well as the lack of respect for the clergy and the sacred values of the Islamic Republic."

RAFSANJANI CITES LAHIJAN ACTS OF 'INDEPENDENCE'

LD081414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Speech by Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Majlis open session, 8 March--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. What took place at the university occurred at a time when certain things, as we know, were also taking place around the country. Therefore, the incident cannot be considered as a simple coincidence. The Islamic Consultative Assembly cannot approach it in a superficial and emotional manner. Today the Majlis is the hope of the people; within the Islamic Republic system it should be a basis for peoples' confidence and peace of mind. All dimensions of the problem should be observed from here and the matter should be pursued.

The day before yesterday, when I went to Qom to pay my respects to the eminent ayatollahs, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Golpayegani, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Najafi, Ayatollah Montazeri and a number of other theological professors, they made some interesting remarks about the Majlis. Ayatollah Najafi said that if the Islamic Consultative Assembly fails to perform its fundamental duties, the people will become disappointed in the Islamic revolution; that all of our confidence and peace of mind are in the Majlis, following the leader [Khomeyni]. As for Ayatollah Golpayegani, he strongly stressed the Islamic stands of the Majlis; with regard to Ayatollah Montazeri, you already have his speech.

The incidents that took place at the university must be assessed within the context of their timing. They occurred at a time when an onslaught has been launched in the world to impose a certain peace on Iran, and when they have failed to achieve any conclusive results by imposing this war on us. When it was demonstrated that this nation, this army, this corps of the revolution guards and the mobilization of the tribal forces as well--forces mistakenly considered by the counterrevolution as a source of hope--began to serve the republic and showed their love of the republic, it became clear that Iran would not collapse as a result of a war.

A grave danger has made the region's reaction and Eastern and Western imperialism realize that Iran's survival and its victory in this war would mean an end to imperialism's political influence and military and economic presence in the region. Consequently, a new plot is underway. Iraq has begun a fresh, savage act. It is bringing Dezful, Lorestan, Ilam and Abadan under missile and bomb attack. This was an act that culminated in more martyrs and grave destruction in these areas.

In Lahijan, filthy minigroups, playing one against the other and minipulating both--minigroups that are being fed by both America and the USSR--are declaring independence and the occupation of the governor's office of Lahijan; they are also declaring establishment of people's committees and people's courts, and demanding the closure of schools. Along with these measures, other coordinated plans emerge, with known figures, whose traces I found in the homes of the nation's authorities and of the imam's brother [presumably Ayatollah Pasandideh], engaged in hatching plots against the Majlis and involving the esteemed authorities and sources in Qom.

A speech that should quite naturally take place in Ahmadabad [reference to speech by Bani-Sadr originally planned for the village of Ahmadabad near Tehran] turned into another plan, resulting in the deaths of noble people instead of trampling some wheat, because it is claimed that they did not wish to harm farmlands near the village. The problem is clear: we call on the court, the Supreme Judicial Council and the security officials to pursue the matter vigorously, we call on them to demonstrate their (?courage) and decisiveness; double entendres and vague remarks, which I detected in certain parts of the remarks made by our brother Musavi Ardabili last night, should be avoided. Clear-cut statements should be made to inform the public.

If it appears that there are people who intend to insult the president, who want to create disturbances during his speech, I must say that this is unforgivable. These people must be identified and punished according to law. This aspect of the matter should be made clear. It should be made clear as to who these individuals at the scene trying to maintain peace were. Were they the militia, Peykar, feda'iyan, the national front, unemployed army personnel, those purged from the guard [presumably the imperial guard of the shah's reign] or the military police? Were they policemen? Or were they members of the presidential guard? Today is the day when the matter should be made clear. The question is: What role does this guard [the presidential guard] play? On what legal ground has it been established? Where does it get its budget? Who are these people? What is their responsibility? This issue must become clear. If this guard has a legal standing, so much the better; otherwise, the matter must be made clear.

Those people who have resorted to such tragic measures and destruction; those who have injured the people--throwing ladies down from the walls, something that I personally saw on television, and similar acts--these things must become clear; we must be informed. These incidents and events must be pursued calmly. We call on the Supreme Judicial Council to answer all of these questions.

The Interior Ministry must tell us whether it was necessary for policemen to be there carrying their truncheons; or if there were no policemen there, why. If policemen were supposed to have truncheons, then why had they none? Similarly, if they were not supposed to carry any truncheons, then why is it that the president criticized them for not carrying any? After all, there is no one in the Interior Ministry who is not cooperating with the president. Therefore, the matter must become clear. The police department must say whether it is unable to do so, [even with] so many personnel, with such a massive budget. If such means are to be used to raise hands against the (?people), then a reorganization should be carried out in the police department. The police department must maintain security during these rallies, so that there will be no need for the presence of guards and militiamen.

We also expect our brother the president not to tolerate the declaration of cooperation by certain people and groups who act to dismember this country. Qasemlu has officially announced having reached an agreement with the hypocrites with regard to a future government. Then there are others who have officially declared armed struggle and dismemberment of the Islamic Republic; there are also those whose part in the coup d'etat was discovered and their identities made known. Why shouldn't the millions of people who cast their votes take part in these ceremonies? Why shouldn't it be the revolutionary institutes, Islamic institutes and Muslims who should attend the rally and hear the president's speech? He must reject them; he must clarify his stand, within the political context, in regard to minigroups that have entered the arena in his name, as his supporters; groups operating in a calculated and organized manner. As for the Majlis, it must pursue the matter. We did not expect our brother, the president, to say that tens of thousands ought to rise and deliver martyrs [words indistinct] this means wasting the commemoration ceremonies [as heard]. This means creating a certain atmosphere in order to avert investigations.

The incidents that occurred at the university made it clear to every mother that [word indistinct] THE TIMES of Britain and the [word indistinct] of America had joined forces; that it is the water from Zamzam [famous Saudi Arabian well] that they want to (?make use of); that the whole thing ends in the Arvand Rud; that the whole thing is nothing but a plot.

Those people whose representatives are such individuals as Amir-Entezam, Sa'adati and Shahram [Taqi Shahram, late Peykar group leader] were seen on television at the rostrum, near the university and among the people, while shouting slogans.

These issues cannot be ignored; these are plots the aim of which is to distract the people's attention from the war, from what is happening in Khuzestan, Abadan, Khuninshahr, Zahab, Ilam, Dezful, Ahvaz; they want to draw the people's attention to domestic matters, thus directing our attention from the south to the northern sector and the central part of the country. A grave crime would be committed if the Iranian nation gave prominence to speeches made at home instead of the war issue.

In view of the political, military and security aspects, and considering disputes, contact with foreign centers of plots, as well as the movements being seen here and there, the whole thing revolves around the main objective: posing a threat to the Islamic Republic and the ideological government of Raja'i, an issue that has already been announced by Reagan, who declared it's collapse [as heard]. At this point we call on the Supreme Judicial Council, shouldering a massive responsibility, not to procrastinate. We shall not forgive any procrastination.

We express our gratitude to our great leader, our dear imam, this gift of God in our oppressed Muslim people's revolution; we express our thanks to him for his warning before the speech [reference to last Thursday's speech by Bani-Sadr] and his warning after the speech. However, we do not consider it adequate. Those who emulate him and the Iranian nation, those who do not wish to speak louder than the imam before he says anything, expect the imam's leadership to guide them through these events. God bless you all.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN LAHIJAN

GF081559 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] In widespread demonstrations in Lahijan, those opposing the Islamic Republic of Khomeyni were involved in heavy fighting with guards and hezbollahis. According to dispatches, on the afternoon of Thursday, 5 March, a great number of residents in Lahijan participated in a fight with guards and hezbollahis, resulting in the wounding of nine guards, four hezbollahis and two demonstrators. Two of the guards, in a hospital in Tehran, are reported to be in serious condition. The fight with the guards started when the demonstrators, chanting "Death to Khomeyni" and "Long live Iran" passed the Lahijan revolution guards headquarters and were attacked by the guards. The people retaliated by attacking the guards. Following the fight, a group of the brave demonstrating youths scattered the guards and their hirelings.

TEHRAN DENIES LAHIJAN OFFICE SEIZED BY INSURGENTS

LD072312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps headquarters has issued a statement about the television interview given by Mohsen Reza'i. [not further identified]

Regarding the television interview given by brother Mohsen Reza'i and his assertion concerning the capture of the Lahijan Governorate office by the antipopular committees and small groups affiliated with the imperialists, our dear compatriots are hereby informed that the small antipopular groups issued a statement concerning the formation of antipopular committees and attempted to capture the governorate office. The brothers of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps firmly and vigilantly foiled their plot and prevented the groups from taking any action, which would have been defeated in any event.

TEHRAN CITES REUTER ON DISMISSAL OF U.S. LAWSUITS

GF071036 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] REUTER reports from Washington that the U.S. administration has requested the courts to dismiss lawsuits involving millions of dollars in claims against Iran's frozen assets, which were lodged by some of the former hostages and a U.S. engineering company that had projects in Iran. In memoranda sent to the federal courts in Washington and Boston, the Justice Department said that the agreement signed by former President Carter to unfreeze the Iranian assets in return for the U.S. hostages' release is still valid and should be respected. The department had earlier sent memoranda to courts all over the United States requesting the suspension of private lawsuits against these assets. The suits could be referred to an international tribunal.

RAJA'I CAUTIONS JAPAN ON DEPENDENCE ON U.S.

LD080034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, (Ramia Mashyika) an envoy of the Japanese Government and deputy minister of international trade and industry, met and conferred this afternoon with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

The meeting covered issues concerning the petrochemical industry, as well as ways and means of furthering mutual cultural and economic ties.

Prime Minister Raja'i told the Japanese envoy that we feel that Japan has succeeded in building a cultural and industrial (?base). Unfortunately, the extent of Japanese dependence on the United States does not draw a clear horizon for a nation that wishes to live independent of the United States. The prime minister added: If you were not so dependent on the United States, people of the Third World countries could come to you with more peace of mind.

RAFSANJANI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH FRENCH ENVOY

LD080036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The French ambassador in Tehran met and conferred with Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at the latter's office.

According to the Central News Bureau, during this meeting, which lasted over an hour, the French ambassador told Rafsanjani that the old, established cultural ties between Iran and France provide for close bilateral links. He said that Imam Khomeyni's stay in France was an indication of France's friendship for and interest in Iran's Islamic revolution. He said that France also honors its agreements, but that as a result of its economic situation since the start of the Iran-Iraq war, some difficulties have come about in France's relations with Iran. He added that he hopes that with the end of the war, relations between the two countries will be strengthened and that France will be able to cooperate with Iran in the construction of the country.

According to our correspondent's report, in reply to the French ambassador's statements, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Because the imam had stayed in France, at the beginning of the revolution the people of Iran were full of good sentiments toward your country; certain places in Iran were even renamed after Neuphle-le-Chateau. This was an opportunity that France could have used had it chosen to adopt a friendly attitude; it could have become a good friend.

Yet France made mistakes; among its first actions following the victory of the revolution was to freeze a huge amount of our money. It then gave refuge to our enemies, including military personnel, SAVAK members and the plunderer capitalists who had fled Iran, such as Oveysi, Bakhtiar and 'Ashraf. These people were even accorded certain facilities.

Continuing his remarks, the Majlis speaker said: These people are all guilty; they are not conventional political elements. You well know that they are murderers and thieves. You should not tolerate them as political refugees.

Answering Rafsanjani, the French envoy expressed his regret and said: These people have created some problems for the French Government. Yet France does not put any publicity tools at their disposal. They find them themselves. France does not wish to interfere in the affairs of Iran.

Answering there remarks, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: The other mistake France committed was following U.S. policy and participating in the economic sanctions against us, as well as providing Saddam's regime with a great deal of military equipment. You did not even give us the boats for which we have already paid, and only now, following our insistence, have you promised to deliver them.

The Majlis speaker further said: The injustice committed against us by America is far greater than can be tolerated; and I would like to point out to you again that France has also made mistakes. When the nation of Iraq succeeds [in overthrowing the Saddam Husayn government], it will do to you what we did to the United States and the deposed shah.

However, we are not a spiteful nation. If you correct your mistakes, we will be able to enjoy friendly relations.

REVOLUTION GUARDS CORPS WARNS AGAINST U.S. PLOTS

LD061946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] PARS reports that the following statement has been issued by the public relations office of the revolution guards corps headquarters:

After the occupation of the U.S. spy nest, the revelation of criminal plots to crush the Islamic revolution, America's despondency in pinning its hope on the provisional government, the unmasking of domestic spies, the abortive coup d'etat and the failure of the imposed war, U.S. imperialism is once again entertaining new plots so that, in preventing the export of the revolution, it may deal the coup de grace to Islam. Consequently, we deem it necessary that the martyr-nurturing Iranian nation should pay attention to the following points:

1. America's general policy to protect its long-term interests is to isolate our forces, the government, the Islamic Consultative Assembly and, in general, revolutionary organs and institutions, so that, by separating the masses of people from these organizations and organs, it may implement its main plan, which is to bring a moderate and anticlerical government to power;

2. American, Russian, Chinese, Marxist, communist, and opposition cells, as well as nationalist groups and organizations and those relying on the West, have joined forces to rise against the Islamic revolution by means of aid made available to them by both the West and the East, to destroy the revolution;

3. Considering the documents and evidence pointing to the creation of disturbances and clashes in public gatherings, lectures, marches and so forth, as well as street fighting by dependent groups, we warn the martyr-nurturing nation and the authorities of the country to try to act in such a manner so as not to be manipulated by the counter-revolutionaries, thus strongly preventing anarchy;

4. One of the ploys hatched by America and Zionism is to harm the position of the jurisconsult, the clergy and the revolutionary organs. As the Muslim and patient Iranian nation is aware, recently, Westernized and Easternized cells have turned some public speaking occasions into an arena where they could utter the strongest insults, CIA and Zionist-doctored slogans and insults to the revolutionary institutions and prominent figures confirmed by the imam. We hereby issue a warning, while reminding those holding such gatherings to take immediate steps to prevent such confrontations and while warning these mercenaries, that if these gatherings continue as before, then the revolution guards corps, being responsible for protecting the gains of the revolution, will call on the Muslim and fighting Iranian people, with the permission of the imam of the nation, to prevent the holding of such gatherings and also to deal with the mercenary agents in a decisive revolutionary manner;

5. There are certain hands involved in covering up the war issue, one of the most important issues. Therefore it is necessary for the Iranian nation, by adhering to the imam's guidelines, to pursue this important issue. As for the revolution guards corps, as it has already announced it will stand by it to the end, without submitting to politicking and probably imposed negotiations. The nation must decisively approach the issue of hero making and those who, wittingly or unwittingly, are bent on harming the Islamic revolution and bleeding it dry; and

6. Considering the clashes at Tehran University, we call on the president to allow the relevant legal organs to make the necessary decisions with regard to any issue and, in view of the views held by the counterrevolution on the revolutionary organs, to take measures to administer justice. This is to prevent the emergence of such problems as occurred during his speech in Esfahan, a matter attributed to the corps, but later proved otherwise.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 425-428

425: 6 Mar Fighting

LD062030 Tehran International Service in English 1930 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Communique 425 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God the most exalted, a part of the operations carried out by the Muslim combatants of Iran in the past 24 hours is as follows:

1. In the western war front, as a result of a coordinated attack, a strategic hill on Iraqi soil was captured and 67 Iraqi forces were taken prisoners of war, 80 army personnel were killed and 120 others were injured. Eight enemy tanks and two military trucks were destroyed and their supply road was blocked. In these operations, 15 of our brothers were martyred and 45 others were injured.

2. In the Abadan-Mahshahr front, the exchange of fire between the defenders of the revolution and the Iraqi aggressors continued in which 3 Iraqi ammunition-carrying vehicles, 9 single-man bunkers, 1 machinegun emplacement, 1 cannon, 2 mortars, 6 ammunition depots and fuel tankers and 1 observation post of the enemy were destroyed and 15 Iraqi armed personnel were either killed or wounded.

Due to the enemy's fire on the residential areas and oil installations in the city of Abadan, some of our civilian and military brothers were martyred and 25 others were injured.

3. In the Ahvaz front, the aggressive forces of Iraq shelled different sections of the residential areas of the city of Ahvaz; as a result, several houses were destroyed, one person was martyred and six were injured.

4. During the past 24 hours, the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran raided enemy soil several times and inflicted damage on military installations. The antiaircraft batteries of the Islamic army fired on the enemy and forced them to flee.

5. A boat of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted heavy damages on the Al-Bakr and Al-'Umayyid installations and destroyed one enemy boat.

6. In the Piranshahr area, due to the enemy's artillery fire on the positions of the army of Islam, one of our brothers was injured. In the western part of the country, six Iraqi forces sought refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

426: Cities Bombed, Shelled

LD071226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Communique 426 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In his exalted name. Despite its false claim that it wants to end the war and to establish peace, the oppressive and satanic-nurtured regime of Saddam once again attacked our innocent people and Iranian towns with bombs, artillery and mortar fire and shed the blood of a number of our dear compatriots.

At 2317 last night, Ilam came under an enemy air raid. Ferdowsi Street, other main streets and a travel agency were totally destroyed, and another 30 homes and 50 shops and institutions were seriously damaged. A number of public transport and private cars were also completely destroyed. During this savage raid, 4 of our compatriots were martyred and another 70 wounded. Some of these wounded people received outpatient treatment and were then released, with another group hospitalized because of serious injuries.

As for the hero-nurturing town of Dezful, this town also came under a surface missile attack at 2320 last night. As a result of this attack, a number of homes and government buildings were damaged, and a number of our compatriots were wounded.

At noon yesterday, Saddam's criminals brought Ahvaz under artillery fire. Four districts in the town caught fire, resulting in the martyrdom of two and the wounding of another four people.

Furthermore, just as he did in earlier days, the enemy brought Abadan residential areas under artillery fire. This resulted in the wounding of a number of our Abadani citizens.

The superpowers and their lackeys, having failed to understand the true essence of Islam and its peculiarities, are incapable of recognizing realities as long as they wear their self-interest and colonialist glasses. They are under the illusion that they can succeed in making a dent in the immutable resistance of the Muslim and risen people of Iran by means of these criminal acts and this war imposed by Iraq on Iran.

According to the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, this imposed war is also in our interest, for it releases us from the lethargy resulting from colonialist culture and the stupification resulting from the consumer society; it enriches us with courage, resistance, strength and self-respect, as well as self-sacrifice, as demonstrated by a great many of our struggling masses, who discovered many of these qualities.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

427: 6-7 Mar Successes

LD071824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Communique 427 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. A report concerning the battlefront situation and the clashes between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the aggressor Iraqi forces on 6 and 7 March is hereby issued for the information of the Muslim nation of Iran:

1. Early on 7 March, our valiant combatants opened heavy fire on the enemy positions in the Abadan-Mahshahr axis and inflicted effective blows on the invaders. During these operations, five enemy military vehicles, one mortar, two machineguns and a number of foxholes were completely destroyed and a number of Iraqi invaders were killed and wounded.

2. On the Dezful front yesterday, the untiring heroes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on armored units of the Iraqi Armed Forces and destroyed 2 personnel carriers, 2 military vehicles and 11 trenches and inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy.

3. On one of the western fronts of Ahvaz yesterday, considerable losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy and Iraq's Armed Forces were prevented from mobilizing on this front by the artillery fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During another operation in the same region, 2 enemy tanks and 2 vehicles were set on fire and 20 of Saddam's forces were killed or wounded.

4. Yesterday, the fighting units of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran fired upon new enemy positions in the Kut az-Zayn and Umm ar-Rasas and killed and wounded a number of Saddam's mercenaries.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

428: 7-8 Mar Battles

LD081800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Communique 428 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the events at the battlefronts during the past 2 days have been as follows:

1. Yesterday, the fighters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on the positions of the Iraqi forces on the Marivan fronts and destroyed three vehicles, two bulldozers, four mortars, two ammunition depots and one observation post. In this attack, 1 Iraqi military garrison was damaged and about 20 enemy personnel were killed or wounded.

Today, the exchange of fire continued on most of the western fronts and the intensity of fire was greatest in Meymak and Kan-e Sakht. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, three members of the Iraqi forces were killed and two were captured by our heroic forces.

2. Yesterday, the self-sacrificing forces on the Abadan fronts continued responding to the fire of the Iraqi forces. With artillery and mortar fire they managed to destroy 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 1 loader, 1 ammunition depot and more than 10 foxholes and trenches, as well as 1 battery position and its crew.

3. Yesterday, three enemy planes that were going to violate the airspace of our country were forced to flee due to the antiaircraft fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

4. The fighters of the ground forces on the Susangerd front brought the enemy positions under their intense artillery fire. As a result, one tank and one fuel tanker of the Iraqi forces were set on fire and destroyed, and about four of Saddam's forces were killed or wounded.

On the Karkheh Kur front, our heroic fighters managed to destroy 2 personnel carriers, 2 trucks, and more than 10 enemy trenches with their personnel.

On the Khorramshahr front, the self-sacrificing personnel of the navy responded to enemy fire and brought enemy positions in the occupied parts of the city under fire, as a result of which a number of Saddam's forces were killed or wounded.

5. The brave fighters of the gendarmerie, in their operations on 6 March on one of the fronts in Ilam, while repulsing the attack of the Iraqi forces and preventing their advance, killed eight of the enemy forces and wounded a number of others. In these operations the gendarmerie fighters managed to destroy about 14 trenches and foxholes, 2 battery positions with their personnel, and 1 munitions depot of Saddam's forces.

In the operations on 6 March on all of the battlefronts, four of the self-sacrificing personnel of the ground forces and one of the self-sacrificing personnel of the navy were martyred by enemy fire.

Yesterday, four Muslim personnel of the Iraqi forces surrendered to the gendarmerie post in Sardasht and asked for asylum.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

RADIO IRAN CRITICIZES ROLE OF CLERGY IN WAR

GF081906 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Commentary entitled: "In Which Direction Is the War in Khuzestan Going?"]

[Text] Where is the Khuzestan war going? What are its irreparable damages? Under what circumstances and in what length of time can the war be ended? Khomeyni's gang is unable to give any clear answer to these questions. Listen to their political sermons or review their official publications; there is never any talk about war as an independent and acute problem. There is never a basic discussion about the war by which the opinion of the ruling group on the future of war can be ascertained. There is a great deal of talk about the war, but in all cases the war is (?used) as a propaganda tool and an excuse for [words indistinct] of ruling groups.

We are now observing the repeat of the U.S. Embassy scenario applied to the war with Iraq.

As the mocking Algerian deal revealed, the reason for the length of the hostage issue and all the public outcries over the 14-month occupation of the U.S. Embassy was due to disagreements between the ruling groups and their competition in trying to pick up the thread of negotiations with the United States, instead of the [words indistinct] that could have been gained for Iran from such an adventure. If the group (?led by) Bani-Sadr had gained power in these negotiations, then such negotiations would not have reached any conclusion but that of surrender by the government of Khomeyni to U.S. terms and thus the agreement would not have received the veil of honor.

Today, the axis of internal struggle between Khomeyni's groups is the war in Khuzestan. It does not matter to any of them how long the war lasts and how much it will cost in victims and damage or to what extent it will cripple the daily life of every Iranian. It also does not matter to any of them how the war will end. When a group emerges from the struggle as the victor, we can expect any degree of collusion from them. This type of collusion and surrender, however, is far more serious than the treacherous Algerian agreement--for territorial integrity and the political future of our country are at issue.

The patriotic nationalist groups, foremost of which are the disciplined members of the Armed Forces of Iran, who are the front lines in the battlezones and have shouldered the heavy burden of war, must not, this time, allow Khomeyni's government to become their spokesman and thus produce another irrevocable disgrace in the history of our country. The mullahs, in their struggle to maintain their shaky position, are prepared to agree to any suicidal compromise, and to achieve this goal will certainly not hesitate at any treachery. It is the holy and nationalistic duty of every Iranian, and especially the armed forces--who are the guards of the nation--to neutralize the new plot of the mullahs and to prevent them from harming the unity of our country in the name of the Islam that has been concocted by the ill mind of Khomeyni. (?We should) learn from the hostage issue and be aware. If Khomeyni's gang solves the matter of war among themselves, the resulting announcement of a cease-fire and peace talks would not even be as honorable as the Algerian talks, which resulted in freedom of the hostages. It is up to us to prevent the disagreements between Iran and its neighbors on the question of borders from turning into an Israeli-Arab situation.

## FREE VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS STRIKES IN ESFAHAN

GF081925 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The citizens of Esfahan, including blue and white collar workers, against the threats of the so-called prosecutor of the so-called Islamic revolution court of the city, have shown their open opposition to the Iran-destroying regime of Khomeyni and the godless rulers of this regime with their negative campaign. According to our correspondent's report, the combatant people and the hard-working employees of the steel smelters and other factories in the area have gone on strike against Khomeyni's bloodthirsty regime until their just demands are met. The workers, at present, have resorted to low work output and sit-ins in several cities.

Recent dispatches indicate that the high price of essential goods, a lowering of incomes, widespread unemployment, increasing inflation, loss of benefits by the employees and insecurity in (?factories) in Esfahan Province are some of the reasons for the spread of the wave of protests, thus forcing the combatant people to resort to strikes, low work output, sit-ins and demonstrations against the anti-Islamic regime of Khomeyni. Tens of thousands of jobless people have been added to the groups of strikers and those staging sit-ins in Esfahan, placing the province at the brink of a heroic revolt against the anti-Iranian Khomeyni-Bani-Sadr regime. Esfahan bazaar merchants have reached their limit from the activities of this destructive regime and intend to make their outcry of dissent heard by Iranians and people of the world by announcing a 2-day closure.